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ABSTRACT

The educational system of the Republic of Indonesia is described, and placement recommendations concerning students who want to study in the United States are presented. After a description of elementary and secondary education, higher education is considered, with attention to governance, types of private institutions, degrees, diplomas, credits, examinations, and grading. The history of the government (ministerial) academies is traced, and information is provided on admissions to the academies, health supervision and accounting curricula, and diplomas. Admissions, curricula, staff and students, and diplomas for teacher training institutions and for universities and institutes and graduate-level degrees and diplomas are also covered. Special considerations for U.S. admissions officers are addressed concerning: diplomas, transcripts, and indications of the quality of Indonesian schools, students, and credentials. The placement recommendations are based upon the degree earned or number of years of education rather than upon quality. Appendices include: an alphabetical listing of tertiary institutions (public and private academies, institutes, advanced schools, and universities) with information for each institution on public/private control status, date founded, enrollment, and degree offered, and a list of public universities and institutes under the Ministry of Education and Culture. A glossary and bibliography are included. (SW)

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Republic of Indonesia

A Study of the Educational System of the Republic of Indonesia and a Guide to the Academic Placement of Students from the Republic of Indonesia in Educational Institutions of the United States

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1979

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Preface

The writing of this World Education Series (WES) volume on the Republic of Indonesia afforded me the opportunity to once again return to a country and people I love. Previously, I had spent more than two years with the Indonesian Office of Educational Development, and then returned in 1975-76 for four months of field research for the Ph.D. dissertation. On each assignment in Indonesia, I have been challenged and enamored by the cultures and the people, and with the great potential of the country.

Several persons with whom I formerly worked were very helpful in the collection of relevant data: Dr. Setijadi, Chairman of the Office of Educational and Cultural Research and Development, and Drs. Soemitro, Drs. Waskito Tjitosamito, and Drs. Hamdi R., of the same office.

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A final and special thanks to my friends and parents for their prayers and encouragement.

Charles R. Aanenson
Stillwater, Oklahoma
February, 1979

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Chapter One

Introduction

Indonesia is the world's largest archipelago—composed of roughly 13,000 islands, 6,000 of which are populated, stretching along the equator for a distance of 3,200 miles. It consists of 740,000 sq. miles of land (about three times the size of Texas) and claims territorial waters almost four times its land area. The size of Indonesia's territories nearly equals the rest of Southeast Asia and in Asia is exceeded in size only by China and India. Since Indonesia is located at the crossroads between Africa, Eurasia, America and Australia, as well as between the Pacific and Indian Oceans, it has commanded a strategic position politically, economically, and socioculturally.

This Southeast Asian republic has the fifth largest population in the world, numbering more than 135 million in 1976. More than half of the population is under the age of 19. Two-thirds of all Indonesians live on the islands of Java and Bali, which contain 7% of the land area. Java is one of the most densely populated areas in the world, with 1,500 people per sq. mile. In contrast, the larger islands of Irian Jaya (the western half of New Guinea), Kalimantan (Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes) and Sumatra have a population density of 2 per sq. mile. The largest cities in Java are: Bandung, Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Semarang and Surabaya. As expressed in the Indonesian coat of arms *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* ("Unity in Diversity"), Indonesia has an extremely diverse population. Over the centuries the nation's island character has encouraged the development of many ethnic groupings and scores of separate cultures and languages, some highly civilized, some still in the neolithic age.

Although Indonesia is made up of numerous ethnic groups, the country is bound together by one language commonly known as *Bahasa Indonesia*. It is being used as the medium of instruction at all levels of education and in all areas of public life.

Indonesia is a centralized republic, divided into 27 provinces and two special area-cities (Jakarta and Yogyakarta). The 1945 constitution provides for a five-year term for a strong President who is not directly responsible to the parliament. The short and broadly phrased constitution does not specifically provide for a separation of powers or a system of checks and balances. The unicameral parliament, the People's Representative Council, meets in four sessions yearly and is composed of elected and appointed members. It has only limited legislative power.

Agriculture, the mainstay of the domestic sector, employs over 60% of the labor force, and accounts for nearly 36% of the gross national product. Even so, Indonesia is not yet fully self-sufficient in food production.

The petroleum industry supplies the major thrust to the Indonesian economy and in 1975 provided 46% of government revenues and 74% of export earnings. Petroleum dominates Indonesia's exports, followed by timber, rubber, tin, and palm products.

Indonesia's per capita income remains one of the lowest in the world. Despite an average increase in real terms of nearly 9% per annum in gross domestic product during 1970-74, per capita income amounted to about $137 at the end of that period. Money incomes in the Indonesian economy are, for the most part, concentrated in the cities, with much of the rural population living on the fringes of the economy.

History. From the beginning of Indonesia's recorded history until the Dutch came at the start of the 17th century, the archipelago was governed by a large number of feudal rajas and sultans. Often they were at war with each other, like the warlords and barons of China, India, and Europe in corresponding centuries. At times great rajas or sultans succeeded in building empires whose rises and declines might be likened to those of the Holy Roman Empire.

Before the Dutch, the educational system was mainly conducted by religious leaders. At first its content was largely confined to the Hindu and Buddhist classics; later it focused almost exclusively on Islamic scriptures. The implicit intent of this educational system was to induce piety and submissiveness among the masses, and to cultivate spiritual and political wisdom among the aristocratic few.

The Dutch gained control over the archipelago in 1597 and ruled this colonial empire, known as the Netherlands East Indies, for nearly 350 years. They were to gain great riches from natural resources: spices, rice, sugar, tea, coffee, copra, tin, rubber, and petroleum. The Dutch did not by any means destroy the old aristocracy or its religiously-oriented methods of education.

The Dutch hegemony was terminated in 1942 by invading Japanese troops who subsequently held the islands until the close of World War II. At the end of the war, 1945, the Indonesians declared their independence. Though freed from foreign control, the Indonesians continued to experience political, economic and social problems. Political disruptions originating among dissident religious, ethnic, and political factions constantly threatened the stability of the central government. Under President Sukarno, the Republic experimented with various programs which eventually evolved into "Nationalism, Socialism and Communism." In 1966 the Republic changed directions and leaders, with General Suharto becoming President. University and secondary school students played an active role in the change of leaders. Suharto was chosen President through a general election in 1971 and again in 1977.

History of Education. Until the middle of the 19th century, the only education available to the Indonesians was instruction by Buddhist, Hindu, and Islamic religious leaders or by Christian missionaries. By a Statute General of 1848, a small scale secular school system was established to train the indigenous upper classes to serve as low-level clerks, bookkeepers, and officials to assist Dutch supervisors. At the end of the 19th century, the primary schools had only 100,000 pupils, and secondary school attendance was minuscule.

Eventually the schools' curriculum became essentially the same as that in Holland, with the exception of the lowest primary grades. Thus the further Indonesians progressed in school, the more Dutch their value standards and attitudes were likely to be, even toward their own people.

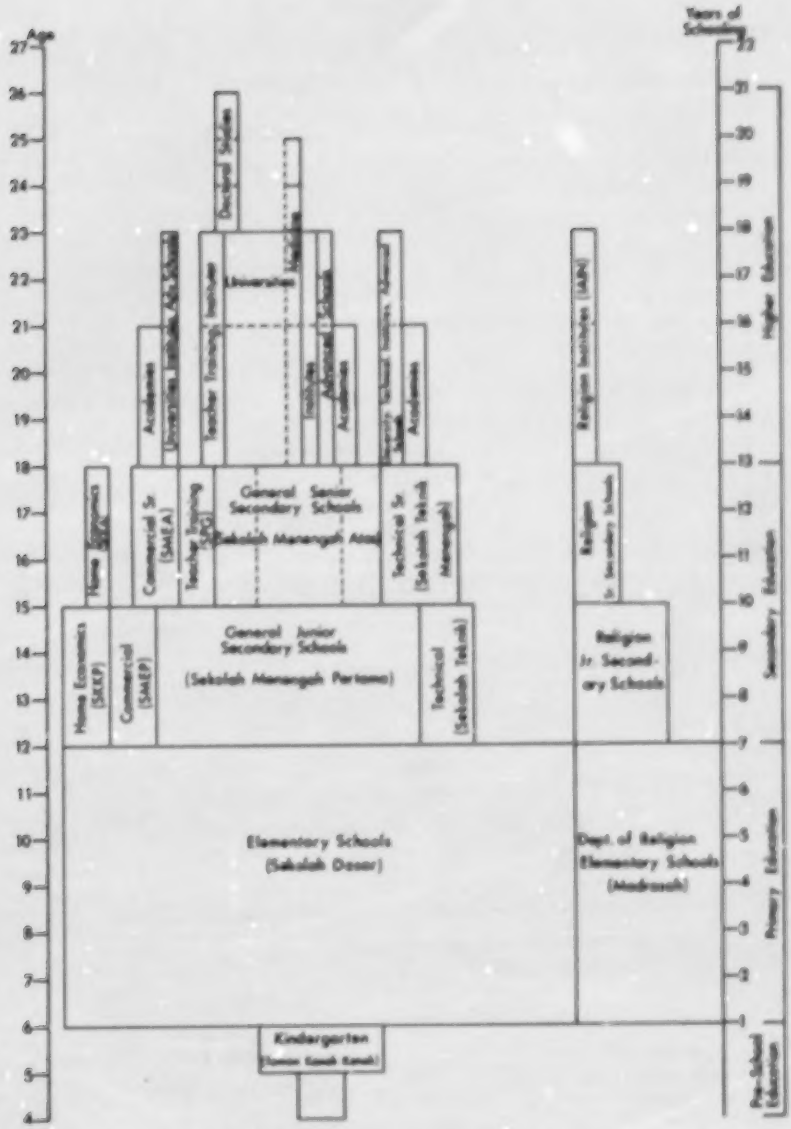
Higher education's modest and difficult birth began in 1920 under the Dutch. By independence, 1945, only a very few higher-education institutions had been established. In 1950, there were fewer than 1,000 persons of a population of 70,000,000 who had completed university education. Since independence, the Republic has greatly expanded the educational system at all levels, with primary education through grade six becoming free in 1978. The number of institutions of higher education had grown to more than 300 in 1978.

In 1975, 60% of the Indonesian population was literate, 79% in the urban areas and 55% in the rural areas. The rate for men was 71% and for women 49%.[1]

The present Indonesian system of education retains the Dutch influence, although higher education is being significantly influenced by the United States. However, Indonesia has modified and adapted these influences, attempting to develop and promote education appropriate to the needs of the people.

1. C. E. Beeby, *Indonesian Education, An Experiment in Assessment* (Jakarta: Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 1977), p. 325, quoting *Education Sector Survey Report*, IBRD, 1975.

TABLE 1
INDONESIAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM



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Chapter Two

The Educational System

Control and Organization. The public primary schools are controlled by two ministries: Home Affairs, and Education and Culture. The Ministry of Home Affairs, acting through regional governors and local representatives, is responsible for organization, equipment, and facilities; the Directorate General for Primary and Secondary Education of the Ministry of Education and Culture is responsible for the curriculum. Generally, little autonomy exists at the local level.

Public secondary schools are solely under the Ministry of Education and Culture, which determines the curriculum and channels funds, directives, and guidelines through its ministerial representatives at regional and local levels.

The Ministry of Religion administers its own primary and secondary Islamic schools and determines their curriculum, staffing, facilities, and examinations. These Islamic schools provide for many rural children an opportunity for education which possibly might not be provided through the Ministry of Education and Culture. Many children who attend the Ministry of Education schools also attend religious education classes at the Islamic schools later in the day.

Private schools at the primary and secondary levels are under the jurisdiction of the Directorate General for Primary and Secondary Schools of the Ministry of Education and Culture. Approximately 15% of the primary schools and 64% of the secondary schools are private. Private schools are required to adhere to national standards in curriculum, facilities, and other areas. The Ministry attempts to enforce these regulations by requiring reports on enrollments, staffing, and facilities.

At the tertiary level, the Directorate General of Higher Education of the Ministry of Education and Culture determines staffing, facilities, and curriculum guidelines for the 40 public universities and institutes, which have much greater autonomy than have the public primary and secondary schools. Considerable autonomy in governance, staff promotions, textbook selection, testing, and curriculum is afforded to the national universities and institutes, with guidance offered by the Ministry of Education through 11 Consortia based on academic areas.

All private tertiary institutions are required to register with the Ministry of Education and Culture. Records of enrollments, staffing, and facilities

are required by seven Coordinators of Higher Education, each responsible for the private tertiary institutions in a geographic area of Indonesia. These Coordinators of Higher Education and the 11 academic Consortia periodically inspect the private institutions and, except at a few selected, very good private institutions, administer final exams to the students.

Several Indonesian ministries operate tertiary institutes or academies for their own staffs; some of these are open to the public. The academies and institutes owned by the ministries may be managed by the ministries themselves or by the Ministry of Education and Culture. There are both degree and non-degree granting institutions in this group, with the curriculums, facilities, teaching staffs, examinations, and enrollments determined by the ministries. The number of public academies has been decreasing since 1970; now most ministerial staff members are trained at national and private universities and institutes, with only short periods of training being provided by the individual ministry. An exception to this is the Ministry of Religion.

Financing. The salaries of public primary and secondary school teaching staffs are paid by the central government. These schools have always charged tuition and monthly fees, the cost of which depended upon the locale and reputation of the school. In January 1978, the President announced that "parental contributions for education" would be abolished for public primary schools. If enforceable, this decree may have the effect of increasing enrollment, especially in rural areas. The public secondary schools will continue to charge tuition and fees.

Buildings and facilities at the primary school level are provided through the Ministry of Home Affairs, and at the secondary school level by the Ministry of Education and Culture. Provincial governors and local officials also provide land and facilities for schools.

The central government places private primary and secondary schools into three categories according to financial support: (1) private schools entirely funded by the central government; (2) those partially subsidized; and (3) those privately funded.

At the tertiary level, national universities and institutes receive 80% to 90% of all income from the central government, with additional income from tuition and fees. Other assistance may be provided by regional or local governments (land, facilities and equipment), contracts with private and governmental industries and offices, and donations. Equipment and teaching or research staff may be provided by external technical assistance.

Private universities and institutions receive funds from student tuition, the central government, external foreign assistance, donations, and private and public contracts. Though the central government assists the better private institutions, tuition and fees are their main source of income.

Schools, institutions, and academies administered by ministries other than the Ministry of Education and Culture are financed by those ministries, usually assisted by tuition. Infrequently, supplemental funds are provided externally.

The School Year. The academic year for primary and secondary schools begins in January and extends through the first of December. For primary schools, the year is divided into three periods: January-April, May-August, and September-December, with a vacation or break between periods. The secondary school year has two semesters: January-June, and July-December. During the Islamic month of fasting, the schools are often closed.

The academic year (February-November) for tertiary education is divided into two semesters, February-June and July-November, with final examination and promotion results announced in December.

Beginning in July 1979, the academic year for the primary and secondary schools will be July-June, and tertiary institutions will follow a July/August-June academic calendar.

***Panca Sila* Philosophy.** The philosophy of the Indonesian educational system is the same as the philosophy of the government and the people. This philosophy is based on the *Panca Sila* (Five Principles): Belief in God, Humanity, the Nation, Democracy, and Social Justice. The purpose of education is to develop the people so that they firmly adhere to the *Panca Sila* philosophy as defined in the National Constitution of 1945.

Chapter Three

Elementary and Secondary Education

Elementary Education

Kindergarten *(taman kanak-kanak)* is almost exclusively in private hands. About 20% to 25% of urban children and 5% of rural children attend kindergarten. In 1977, there were only 10 public kindergartens; however, the Ministry of Education and Culture plans to establish one kindergarten in each province to serve as a model school.

Primary school *(sekolah dasar)* includes six years. Prior to 1976, the age for entrance was 6. In 1976, the Ministry announced that children of age 7 would be given priority for primary school entrance, with those of age 6 being allowed to enter only after all 7-year-olds had enrolled. This change may have an effect on the growth of kindergartens.

In 1976, there were 80,261 primary schools with 15,550,124 pupils. Of these primary schools, 85% were public, 8% subsidized private, and 7% fully private. Of all primary school children, 86% were in public schools.

According to the Ministry, 91% of the children desiring admission to primary school in 1976 were enrolled. The other 9% were not enrolled because they were too young, facilities were unavailable, or school fees were too expensive. It is estimated that in 1976, 58% of children aged 7-12 were attending school.[1] The Indonesian government has embarked on a program to improve the quality of primary schools, and in January 1978, school fees were officially abolished. The Ministry also declared that by 1980 six years of primary school would be compulsory.

The dropout rate in primary school is very high. Only 40% to 55% of those who enter grade I complete and pass grade VI. At the end of the sixth year, a school exam is given, with 91% of those enrolled in grade six passing.

The primary school curriculum is determined by the Ministry (see Table 2). Grades I and II have five 30-minute classes per day, six days per week. In grades III to VI, there are six 40-minute class periods per day, six days a week. Primary schools require 240 days of schooling per year, 80 days in each trimester.

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1. Ruth Daroesman, "Berberapa Proyeksi dan Implikasi Dari Enrollment Sekolah Dasar, Tahun 1974-1986," Jakarta: Badan Penelitian dan Pendidikan Kebudayaan, 11 May 1977.

Primary teachers are supposed to be graduates of teacher training schools *(sekolah pendidikan guru)*, a type of senior secondary school. However, many of the present teachers do not have this formal education. In 1976 the teacher-student ratio in the primary schools was 1:37 at grade I, and 1:22 at grade VI.

Table 2

Weekly Schedule, Primary and General Junior Secondary School

Courses	Primary School		General Junior Secondary School
	Grades I-II	Grades III-VI	Grades VII-IX
Art	2	4	2
Bahasa Indonesia	8	8	5
Local Language*	(2)	(2)	(2)
Civics/*Panca Sila*	2	2	2
English	–	–	4
Mathematics	6	6	5
Natural & Physical Science	2	4	4
Physical Education	2	3	3
Religion	2	3	2
Social Studies	–	2	4
Special Skills (Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Family Welfare, Fishery, Indust./Tech. Arts, Social Services)	2	4	6
Total class hours per week	26	36	37
One class hour equals:	30 mins.	40 mins.	45 mins.

Source: *Kurikulum 1975 dan PPSP* (Jakarta: Ministry of Education and Culture, 1976).

*Often the medium of instruction during the first two years of elementary school, the local language may be taught in elementary and junior secondary school. From grade III on, *Bahasa Indonesia* is the medium of instruction. When 2 hours are devoted to the local language, this time is subtracted from the 8 hours of *Bahasa Indonesia*.

Junior Secondary

Junior secondary schools enroll about 66% of the students who successfully complete primary school. Ability to continue in school is determined by scores on the primary school leaving examination and/or an entrance exam, and/or the ability to pay tuition. Students may enter one of four types of junior secondary schools. The vast majority (82%) enter the general junior secondary school because it provides the best avenue for entrance into the senior secondary schools.

The total number of junior secondary schools in 1976 was 8,265 with

2,136,067 pupils. The four types of junior secondary schools *(sekolah lanjutan tingkat pertama)* and the percentage of pupils enrolled in each are as follows:

Academic: General Jr. Secondary School *(Sekolah Menengah Fertama*-SMP)	82%
Vocational:	
Technical Jr. S.S. *(Sekolah Teknik*-ST)	9%
Commercial Jr. S.S *(Sekolah Menengah Ekonomi Pertama*-SMEP)	7%
Home Economics Jr. S.S. *(Sekolah Kependidikan Ketrampilan Putri*-SKKP)	2%

Each type of junior secondary school includes three years, grades VII to IX (sometimes written I to III). Thirty-six per cent of the schools are public, 10% subsidized private, and 54% fully private. Although there are fewer public schools than private schools, 52% of junior secondary school pupils were enrolled in public schools in 1976.

In 1975 the Ministry began to integrate with the general junior secondary schools (SMP) all the junior commercial schools (SMEP), and most of the home economics (SKKP) and technical schools (ST). The few remaining SKKPs and STs will be strictly terminal in character.

The attrition rate is high in junior secondary schools, though somewhat lower than in primary schools. Approximately 55% to 60% of those who enter grade VII complete and pass grade IX. The schools give their own final exam with approximately 90% of those taking the exam passing.

The curriculum of the schools is determined by the Ministry of Education and Culture (see Table 2). The general junior secondary school (SMP) has a common curriculum, though formerly the third year was divided into two academic streams (science and letters). There are 35-37 class hours, 45 minutes in length, each week. Students attend school 4-5 hours per day, Monday through Saturday. The junior secondary schools require 240 days of schooling per year, with 120 days in each semester.

The minimum qualification for teaching in a junior secondary school is supposed to be a *sarjana muda* degree (three-year degree) from a teacher training institute or an Education Faculty within a university. Because of the rapid expansion of secondary schools, the qualifications of current teachers fall far short of this. Of the teaching staff in 1976, 76% were male, 24% female. The teacher-student ratio at the junior secondary schools in 1976 was 1:42 at grade VII (grade I) and 1:37 at grade IX (grade III). In general, most teaching is conducted through rote memorization of the material presented by the teacher. Little emphasis is placed upon reading, and writing papers is extremely rare. Tests are usually administered only at the end of the terms.

Senior Secondary

Although approximately 90% of the junior secondary school graduates apply to senior secondary schools, only about two-thirds are accepted.

Most exclusions are due to lack of space. Entrance examinations, and/or school leaving exams, and/or ability to pay tuition are the criteria for entrance. Each school sets its own admissions criteria, and one or all of these criteria mentioned above may be applied. (In 1971, external school leaving exams were abolished.) In 1976, 82% of those pupils who did continue were from the general junior secondary schools (SMP); 9% were from the technical junior secondary schools (ST); 7% from the commercial junior secondary schools (SMEP); and 2% from the home economics schools (SKKP).

There are five types of senior secondary schools *(sekolah lanjutan tingkat atas)*, which in 1976 totaled 3,141 with 933,033 pupils. The five types and the percentage of pupils enrolled in each are as follows:

Academic: General Senior Secondary School *(Sekolah Menengah Atas*-SMA)	43%
Vocational:	
Technical Sr. S.S. *(Sekolah Teknik Menengah*-STM)	21%
Commercial Sr. S.S. *(Sekolah Menengah Ekonomi Atas*-SMEA)	19%
Teacher Training School *(Sekolah Pendidikan Guru*-SPG)	14%
Home Economics Sr. S.S. *(Sekolah Kependidikan Ketrampilan Atas*-SKKA)	3%

Each type of senior secondary school involves three years, grades X to XII. In 1976, 34% of the senior secondary schools were public, 15% subsidized private, and 51% fully private. Though fewer in number, public senior secondary schools educate 54% of all students.

The choice of the type of school depends upon tuition costs, availability of the school, openings in the school, the employment market, and parental and student aspirations. In 1976 more than half of the students were enrolled in the vocational schools even though vocational school graduates have rather limited access to higher education. For example, graduates from the commercial senior secondary school (SMEA) are barred from university faculties based on science, and may enter only law, economics, or the social science faculties. Graduates from the technical senior secondary schools (STM) can enter only the technical or science fields. The teacher training schools (SPG) and home economics senior secondary schools (SKKA) are nearly always terminal, with very limited exceptions for admission to faculties of education or literature.

The attrition rate is high at the senior secondary schools, with approximately 55% to 75% of those who enter grade X completing and passing grade XII. The percentage range for completion is broad, since attrition depends upon the type of school (general/academic senior secondary schools have the highest completion rate).

The curriculum for each type of senior secondary school is determined by the Ministry of Education and Culture. The general/academic senior secondary schools (SMA) have three academic streams *(jurusan)*: the exact science stream *(ilmu pasti/ilmu pengetahuan alam* or *pas-pal)*, the social science stream *(ilmu pengetahuan sosial)*, and the language and culture stream *(bahasa dan budaya)*. During the first semester all students follow the same

Table 3

Weekly Schedule, General Senior Secondary School

	Grade X				Grade XI			Grade XII		
	Intro. 1st Semes.	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
		2nd Semes.			2nd Year			3rd Year		
[A = Exact Sci. Stream; B = Social Sci. Stream; C = Language & Culture Stream]										
General										
Art/Music/Drama	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	–	–	–
Civics/Panca *Sila*	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	–	–	–
Physical Education	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Religion	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Language										
English	4	4	4	5	3	3	6	3	3	7
Indonesian	5	4	3	6	3	3	6	3	4	7
Local Language	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–
Other Foreign Languages (German, French)	–	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*
Math/Science										
Math†	6	6	3	2	6	3	2	5	3	–
Biology		2		–	2		–	4		–
Chemistry	7‡	2	2*	–	3	2*	–	4	2*	–
Physics		2		–	3		–	4		–
Skills§										
Agriculture	–	4	4	4	4	4	4	7	7	7
Family Welfare	–									
Handicrafts	–									
Industry	–	3	3	3	3	3	3			
Navigation	–									
Social Service	–									
Social Science										
Bookkeeping/ Business		–	4	–	–	4	–	–	6	–
Economics		–	2	2*	2*	4	2*	–	4	2*
Geography/ Anthro.	7‡	2*	–	3	–	–	2	2*	3	2*
History		–	4	2*	–	3	2*	–	–	5
Total class hours	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	36	36	36

Source: *Kurikulum 1975 dan PPSP* (Jakarta: Ministry of Education and Culture, 1976.)

*Electives: Student must select one of these subjects.

†Math: In the Exact Sci. Stream, each year includes algebra, geometry, and trigonometry with calculus in the 12th year. In the Social Sci. and the Language & Culture Streams, math consists of algebra only.

‡Under Math/Science, students may select courses totaling 7 hours credit from Biology,

Chemistry, and Physics. Under Social Sciences, they may choose courses totaling 7 hours credit from any of the subjects listed in that section.

§For the second semester of the 10th year and for the 11th year, the students are required to take two of six skills courses, one for 4 hours and one for 3. The 12th year, the 7 hours can be devoted to one subject. In the program shown, the students chose agriculture and industry.

curriculum; they then move into one of the three streams according to preference and the school entrance examination results. The exact science stream is highly preferred. Required for all students are religion, civics/*Panca Sila*, physical education, and arts; the "special skills" courses (e.g., agriculture, industrial arts); and *Bahasa Indonesia*, English, and math. Each stream allows few electives. (See Table 3 for the weekly schedule.)

There are 36-37 class hours, each 45 minutes in length, per week. Students attend class six days per week for 4 to 5 hours per day. The senior secondary school requires 240 days of schooling each year, with 120 days per semester.

The curriculum of the vocational senior secondary schools is designed for terminal programs, and thus tends to be narrow and specific to the vocation. The students must, however, take the "general" courses of religion, civics/*Panca Sila*, physical education, arts, and *Bahasa Indonesia* (see Table 4). Though practical work is emphasized, facilities and equipment are often in short supply.

The minimum academic qualifications for a senior secondary teacher is supposed to be the *sarjana* degree (five-year degree) from a teacher training institute or education faculty. However, the actual qualifications are usually much lower, especially in exact sciences and in technical subjects. In 1976, 82% of the teaching staff was male, 18% female. The teacher-student ratio at the senior secondary schools in 1976 was 1:39 at grade X and 1:32 at grade XII.

In general, most learning takes place rather passively through memorization of class lectures. Facilities are generally inadequate. Little emphasis is placed upon reading or writing papers.

Examinations and Grading

Prior to 1971, external national examinations were administered throughout Indonesia at the completion of elementary school (grade VI) and the completion of junior and senior secondary school (grades IX and XII, respectively). These national external exams were used as entrance criteria for the next level of schooling. When the Ministry of Education and Culture abolished the external exams, each school began to administer its own leaving exams. Now most schools require a city or regional entrance exam (if given) and/or the leaving exam of the school previously attended, plus their own entrance exam.

The grading system is the same throughout the elementary and secondary system. Both number grades and brief written assessments are provided. In a very few urban schools, letter grades are being used, though usually accompanied by a number grade.

Table 4

Weekly Schedule, Technical Senior Secondary School (Electricity Discipline)

Subjects	1st Year Class Hrs.	2nd Year Class Hrs.	3rd Year Class Hrs.
Electricity Courses			
Electrical Power	–	2	–
Electricity, Distribution of	–	–	1
Electricity Sources	–	2	–
Electricity, Uses of	–	2	4
Electricity Wiring Practicum	–	–	5
General Electricity	2	2	2
Material Science	2	2	–
Mechanical Drawing	6	3	1
Practicum (class)	4	5	–
Practicum (outside class)	–	5	8
Shop Drawing	–	3	2
Welding	7	–	–
General			
Civics/*Panca Sila*	1	–	–
Physical Education	1	2	2
Religion	1	2	4
Languages			
English	3	1	1
Indonesian	2	2	1
Math/Science			
Algebra	3	2	8
Geometry	2	1	1
Mathematics	1	–	–
Physics	2	2	2
Social Sciences			
Geography	2	1	1
History	1	2	1
Total	40	41	45

Source: Curriculum of Sekolah Teknik Menengah I, Semarang, Central Java, 1978.

In general, Indonesian teachers are very strict in their grading. The vast majority of the students receive an average of 7. A grade of 8 occasionally is given, but 9 or 10 is rare.

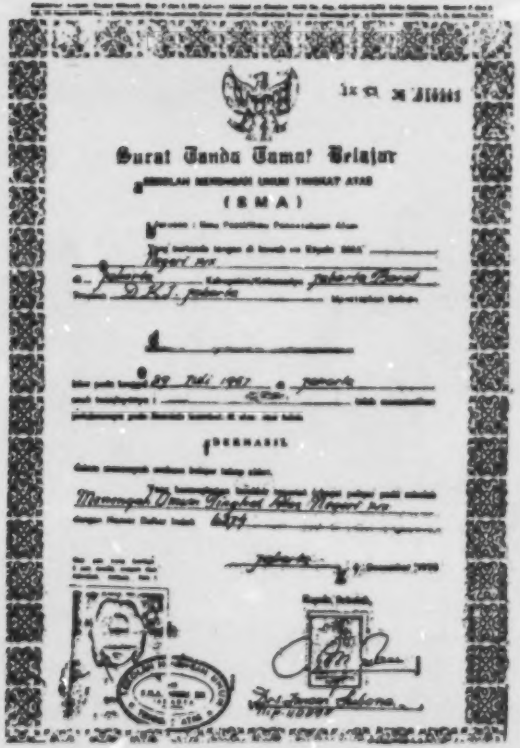
To pass each level in the elementary and secondary schools, a student must have an average of at least 6 for all classes. A grade below 6 in an individual subject for the year may be accepted only if the average for all courses is 6 or higher. Grades in courses such as "*Panca Sila* Education," and in specified courses in the various streams at the higher secondary level

cannot be lower than 6. An individual grade of 5 may be a conditional pass; an average of 5 is regarded as failure. The numerical grades with the written equivalent are given below.

Numerical Grades	*(Predikat)* Written Assessment
10 *(sepuluh)*	*istimewa* (excellent)
9 *(sembilan)*	*sangat baik* (very good)
8 *(delapan)*	*baik* (good)
7 *(tujuh)*	*cukup* (satisfactory)
6 *(enam)*	*sedang* (fair)
5 *(lima)*	*lulus bersyarat* (conditional pass)
4, 3, 2, 1 *(empat, tiga, dua, satu)*	*tidak lulus* (no pass; failure)

Transcripts

A certificate or diploma is provided at the completion of each level of education, i.e., grade VI, grade IX, and grade XII. Document 1 & 1a (front and back) is a diploma *(Surat Tanda Tamat Belajar;* "certificate of completion of studies") from a public general academic senior secondary school (SMA). Document 1 provides the following information: (a) Type of senior secondary school; (b) academic stream *(jurusan)* [in this document, the Exact Science Stream]; (c) name and location of school; (d) name of student; (e) date and place of birth, and name of parents; (f) statement regarding success of student [in this document, *berhasil* or "successful"]; (g) date of completion of studies, or graduation; (h) photograph of student; (i) seal of the school; (j) signature of school director. Document 1a provides the following information: (k) subjects completed; (l) numerical grades received in each subject; (m) written grades received in each subject; (n) total grades for all subjects [NOTE: Subjects are not weighted; all count the same.]; (o) title of final paper; (p) evaluation of student [in this document, *baik*, or "good"]; (q) name of school and signature of school director; (r) name of academic stream and signature of stream chairperson.

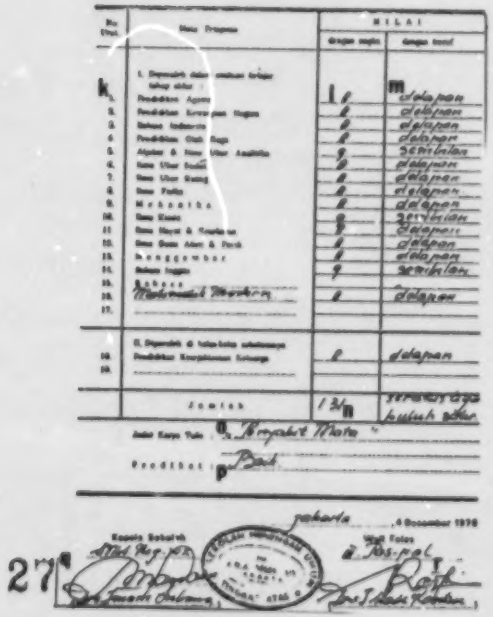


Surat Tanda Tamat Belajar

SEKOLAH MENENGAH UMUM TINGKAT ATAS

(S M A)

Document No. 1



Daftar Nilai

HASIL EVALUASI BELAJAR

SEKOLAH MENENGAH UMUM TINGKAT ATAS

(S M A)

Document No. 1a

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Chapter Four

General Overview of Higher Education

History. The history of higher education in Indonesia was initiated by the opening of the *Technische Hogeschool* in Bandung in 1920. This technical "high school" was followed by the opening of a medical and a law "high school" in Jakarta. In the early 1950s, these schools became the key faculties of the University of Indonesia. At that time, public higher education consisted of the following:

- The University of Indonesia, composed of several independent schools (or faculties) spread over several cities. The fields of study covered a broad spectrum from arts, sciences, and humanities to the professional schools of medicine, engineering, economics, agriculture, and law. These independent faculties later formed major centers for the present universities which broke away from the University of Indonesia.
- Gadjah Mada University, which was established during the early days of the Republic and was considered the first truly national university.
- Several postsecondary training institutions, established by various ministries and the armed forces in order to provide necessary trained manpower.

At the time of independence, private higher education was just beginning with the establishment of the Indonesian Islamic University, which offered degree programs in its Faculties of Religion, Law, Economics, and Education. This university was the forerunner of both public and private Islamic institutions (including the National Islamic Institutes). In 1950 the Indonesian government assumed control of the university's College of Religion in order to educate staff members for certain positions in the Ministry of Religion. This part of the university was named the National Islamic College of Religion and was supervised by the Higher Education Section of the Ministry of Religion.

Thus at the beginning of independence, there were already established institutions of higher education. These institutions were administered by the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Religion, other ministries, and the private sector.

Types of Institutions. Since independence, three patterns of organizational structure and concepts of higher education have evolved: the universities,

the institutes and advanced schools, and the academies. All three patterns are present today in both public and private higher education.

The institute pattern of higher education was introduced in 1959, stimulated by the example of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; the result was the Institute of Technology, Bandung, a newer version of the *Technische Hogeschool*. Institutes of higher education in other fields followed, e.g., the Institute of Agriculture, Bogor, and the institutes of teacher training and education. An institute which has only one discipline or a narrow field of study is a *sekolah tinggi* (advanced school).

Academies are a legacy of the Dutch colonial period when governmental departments offered specific training for their employees in "academies." The Indonesian ministries continued the academies, offering three-year degree programs in administrative and technical skills.

Indonesian higher education has evolved randomly with little systematic planning. Since independence, the total number of students has increased more than 25 times and the number of public institutions has grown more than 20 times. The number of private institutions and the institutions within the various ministries and the armed forces have greatly increased and diversified.

The present system of higher education has been greatly influenced by both the Dutch and the American educational systems. Indonesian higher education follows the Dutch system in framework-of-study time (5 years after 12 years of pre-university education) and the phasing of study (a 3-year degree, the *sarjana muda*, followed by a 2-year degree, the *sarjana*). The internal arrangements and regulations of study attempt to follow the American pattern (i.e., credit system, assignments, tutorials). The inherent philosophies of the two systems are different, and this academic dualism has been one of the stumbling blocks to a national planned system of higher education.

In December 1977, the Directorate General of Higher Education within the Ministry of Education and Culture called for the establishment and implementation of a "National Higher Education System."[1] It remains to be seen if the call will be answered.

Governance

Indonesian higher education is pluralistic. Nearly all the governmental ministries plus the military have postsecondary academies and institutes for training employees and/or prospective employees. The Ministry of Education and Culture also has the responsibility of supervising 40 public universities and institutes. In addition, there are more than 300 private institutions.

Public Academies and Institutes. The governance of the ministerial academies and institutes was originally divided between two independent units. One unit was the ministry or body the institution directly served, such as

1. D. A. Tisna Amidjaja and S. Saptie, "Higher Education in Indonesia, from Random Growth Towards a National System," paper prepared for UNESCO (Jakarta: Directorate of Higher Education, 1977), p. 57. (Mimeographed.)

the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Information. The other was the Ministry of Education and Culture which ostensibly wielded some regulatory power over the curriculum, the length of study, the admissions requirements, the degrees conferred, and the qualifications of the teaching staff. In practice, however, the ministry which established the institution ended up financing and supervising the operations, while the Ministry of Education and Culture served as an onlooker.

In the early 1970s, the Ministry of Education and Culture began to exert its influence upon the other ministries as well as upon its own numerous academies and institutes. By Presidential Decree, the Ministry of Education and Culture was instructed in 1974 to assist in determining the need for the numerous ministerial institutions, and to begin to close those deemed unnecessary. Those ministerial academies and institutes which remain today are administered by their own ministry under the guidelines of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Public Universities. The Directorate General of Higher Education within the Ministry of Education and Culture determines the budget allocation, control, staffing, facilities and curriculum for the 40 public universities and institutes. The Directorate General is assisted by 11 Consortia, based upon academic areas, plus an advisory staff of experts and ad hoc committees. Each public university and institute is governed by a rector and a faculty senate.

Private Institutions. Private institutions are also under the jurisdiction of the Directorate General of Higher Education. The Directorate General has a division with a director who is responsible for private higher education, and who sets guidelines for accreditation, budget allocation, curriculum, and staffing. This division has a standing council of 15 members (9 from private institutions and 6 from public institutions or government agencies) who advise the director. There are seven Coordinators of (Private) Higher Education (abbreviation, KOPERTI) who are responsible for collecting data, administering optional national examinations, and representing the private institutions within their geographical region.

Categories of Private Institutions

Since the 1950s, the Ministry of Education and Culture has categorized the faculties and the degree levels (e.g., the *sarjana muda* degree and the *sarjana* degree) of the private institutions. On the basis of facilities, staffing, curriculum, and "output" (number of graduates, research, public service), one of three categories or rankings has been given: *disamakan* ("equalized"), *diakui* ("recognized"), or *terdaftar* ("listed").

The *disamakan* (equalized) category implies that the degree conferred by the faculty of the private institution is equivalent to the degree conferred by a public institution. For example, if the *sarjana muda* degree is *disamakan* at a faculty of a private institution, this degree is equivalent to the *sarjana muda* degree of a public institution. (See Document 5 & 5a.)

The *diakui* (recognized) category implies that the faculty of the private institution can confer a degree, but it is not equivalent to the degree awarded by a public institution. If the degree is to be equivalent to that of a public institution, the graduate must sit for a national (commonly called "state") examination, and if the examination is passed, the regional Coordinator of Higher Education *(Koordinator Perguruan Tinggi* or *KOPERTI)* will award a diploma stating that the degree attained by the graduate is equivalent to a degree attained at a public institution. (See Document 10).

The degree of a *terdaftar* (listed) faculty is not considered equivalent to a degree from a public institution. The graduate of a *terdaftar* faculty must also sit the "state" examination in order to have the degree considered as equivalent to that of a public institution. The examination covers more subjects than the examination given to graduates of *diakui* faculties. Graduates of *terdaftar* faculties rarely elect to sit the state examination.

Although the intent of the categorization has been to uphold the quality of private education, the categories have in some cases been given for political rather than academic reasons. This was sometimes the case during the 1960s, when numerous faculties were given higher categories than deserved. Presently, through the staff in the Directorate of Higher Education and Director of Private Higher Education, the entire categorization process is being re-evaluated. In 1978, the following changes were proposed: (1) to give the category to the faculty for a degree level only on the basis of academic criteria, the criteria to be redefined; (2) to continuously evaluate the faculty and institution; (3) to give the category for a period of possibly three to five years, rather than for an indefinite period; and (4) to give the category through the Director General of Higher Education, the Ministry of Education and Culture, or the President, rather than through the regional Coordinator for Higher Education.[2]

As of 1978, the categorization of the faculties of all private institutions was available. In Appendix A (which lists all tertiary level institutions), the "equalized" *(disamakan)* faculties of private institutions are marked (†); the "recognized" *(diakui)* faculties are marked (*); and those which are "listed" *(terdaftar)* are not marked.

Degrees

The number of years and the coursework required for a degree has closely followed the Dutch system. Recently the influence of the American system has been felt at some Indonesian institutions.

The first higher education degree is the *sarjana muda* ("young scholar") degree. It is awarded after completion of three years of coursework and a final examination and/or written report. (Many students are unable to complete the coursework in three years, and four or more years is common.) All types of higher education institutions—academies, institutes, advanced schools *(sekolah tinggi)*, and universities—award this degree. (Since 1976, two public institutes have been awarding only the second degree, the *sarjana*, discussed below.)

2. Informal interviews with the Director General of Higher Education and the Director of Private Institutions, January 1978.

The *sarjana muda*, which confers no title upon the graduate, is often referred to by the academies as a *bakaloreat* (baccalaureate) degree. Gadjah Mada University also refers to this first degree as a *bakaloreat*. Occasionally, a graduate of an academy may sign his or her name with the degree, e.g., W. Santoso B.A. or H. Rasjid B.S.

The second degree, the *sarjana lengkap* ("completed scholar") is awarded after an additional two years (frequently more), a *skripsi* (thesis), and a final exam. The degree is awarded by universities, institutes, and advanced schools *(sekolah tinggi)*. Though the degree can be earned after a total of five years of coursework (three years for the *sarjana muda*, two years for the *sarjana)*, including a thesis and practical training, most often a total of six or more years of study is necessary. The final thesis can consume an inordinate amount of time.

The *sarjana* degree confers upon a woman graduate the title, *Doctoranda*, and a man, *Doctorandus*, in the fields of the arts and humanities, education, the natural and physical sciences, pharmacy, and the social sciences. The titles are abbreviated and written before the graduate's name, e.g., Dra. Aisyah, Drs. Soemitro.[3] The *sarjana* degree awarded in Law is called the *sarjana hukum* (scholar of law), and the graduate uses the abbreviation, S.H., after the name.

The complete degree of the engineering, technology, and agriculture faculties is not the *sarjana*, but the *insinyur* (engineer) degree. The graduate is awarded the title *insinyur* and uses the abbreviation Ir. before the name.

The complete degree in dentistry is the *Dokter Gigi* (Doctor of Dentistry), awarded after a total of five years of coursework and an internship. The title awarded is *Dokter Gigi* with the abbreviation Drg. written before the graduate's name.

The complete degree in veterinary medicine is the *Dokter Hewan* (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine) awarded after a total of six years of coursework. The title awarded is *Dokter Hewan* with the abbreviation Drh. written before the graduate's name.

The medical degree, *Dokter Medikal* (Doctor of Medicine), is awarded after the student has completed the coursework and an internship in the field of medicine. At the University of Indonesia, the coursework requires a minimum of five and one-half years plus a half-year internship. At other public universities, the coursework and internship is a seven-year program. The title awarded is *Dokter Medikal* with the abbreviation Dr. written before the name.

Graduate degrees are awarded by several public universities and institutes (see Chapter Eight). In 1975, the Institute of Agriculture, Bogor, began the *Magister Sains* (Master of Science) degree program, requiring four semesters of coursework beyond either the *insinyur* or *sarjana* degree plus a thesis. The title awarded is the *Magister Sains* with the abbreviation M.S. written after the name.

The Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) and the *Doktor* degrees are awarded by several public institutions. The Ph.D. program consists of coursework and

3. Doctoranda and Doctorandus may be written Doktoranda and Doktorandus.

a dissertation requiring from three to five years after the *sarjana* or *insinyur* degrees. The graduate who earns the Ph.D. may use the abbreviation Dr. before or Ph.D. after the name, as in the United States. The *Doktor* degree, awarded for a completed dissertation by the institutional senate, closely follows the Dutch tradition. The conferred title of *Doktor* is usually written in full; the seldom-used abbreviation is DR.

Diplomas

Graduation Honors. The *ijazah* (diploma) states the name of the institution and the student, the degree, and the field of study (see Document 2, Diploma from the Akademi Ilmu Statistik, issued in English for use outside Indonesia).

The following honors may be given for exceptional academic achievement: *magna cum laude* (with high honors); *cum laude* (with honors); *dengan sangat memuaskan* (with high satisfaction); *biasa* or *memuaskan* (standard pass). These honors are generally subjective, with no finite criteria for awarding them. Few students attain honors other than the standard pass. A diploma may or may not be marked *biasa*. If the diploma is not marked, it can be assumed to be *biasa*.

University Diploma. Document 3 is an *ijazah* (diploma) from the Institute of Agriculture, Bogor, which has been awarded for the *sarjana* degree. The following information is provided by Document 3: (a) name of institution; (b) name of student; (c) place and date of birth; (d) the *gelar* (degree) ob-

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BE IT KNOWN THAT

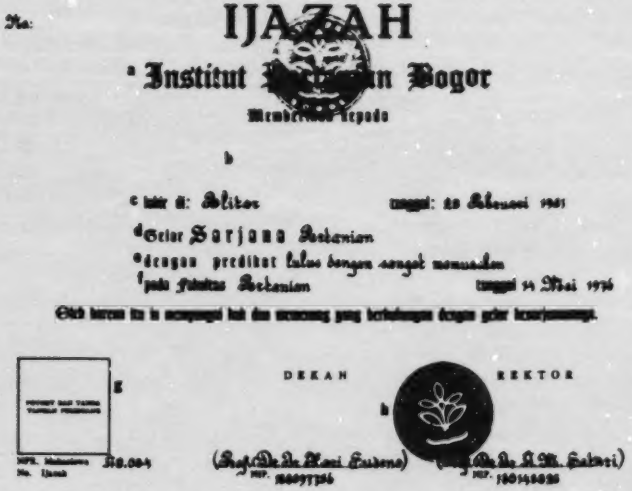
HAS SATISFACTORILY COMPLETED THE STUDIES AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE DEGREE OF

Bachelor of Statistics
(magna cum laude)

OF THE AKADEMI ILMU STATISTIK, DJAKARTA - INDONESIA
AND IS HEREBY GRANTED ALL THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES THEREOF

Document No. 2

tained and the field of study; (e) the *predikat* (written assessment) associated with the degree [in this document, *lulus dengan sangat memuaskan* or "passed with high satisfaction"]; (f) faculty awarding degree and date of graduation; (g) photograph of student; (h) signatures of the faculty dean and the institutional rector, and seal of the institution.


No.

IJAZAH

a Institut [illegible] Bogor

Menberikan kepada

b

c lahir di: Solitos tanggal: 20 Februari 1951

d Gelar Sarjana Pertanian

e dengan predikat lulus dengan sangat memuaskan

f pada fakultas Pertanian tanggal 14 Mei 1976

Oleh karena itu ia berhak memperoleh hak dan keistimewaan yang berhubungan dengan gelar kesarjanaannya.

g

DEKAN

h

REKTOR

(Ir. [illegible])

(Prof. Dr. Ir. [illegible])

Document No. 3

Credit System

Until the early 1970s, graduation requirements were stated in terms of years of completed academic coursework. The *sarjana muda* degree was awarded after three years of coursework, and the *sarjana* degree after a total of five years of coursework (two after receipt of the *sarjana muda*). Each level *(tingkat)* or year of the three and five-year degree programs is referred to as follows:

First year: *tingkat persiapan* (introductory or preparatory level).

Second year: *tingkat sarjana muda* I (second year in institutes and universities); *tingkat bakaloreat* I (second year in academies).

Third year: *tingkat sarjana muda* II (third year in institutes and universities); *tingkat bakaloreat* II (third year in academies).

Fourth year: *tingkat sarjana* I (first year of *sarjana* program).

Fifth year: *tingkat sarjana* II (second year of *sarjana* program).

In the early 1970s, the higher education institutions (influenced by the United States) began to adopt the course-credit and semester systems. Most institutions presently state the number of semester hours of credit neces-

sary for the *sarjana muda* and *sarjana* degrees. (One semester hour of credit is equivalent to one class hour or 3 lab hours per week for 16 weeks.) The number of semester hours of credit necessary for the *sarjana* or *insinyur* degrees may range from 123 to more than 200, with an average of 14 to 25 per semester. For example, at the Institute of Agriculture, Bogor, the *insinyur* degree can be awarded after eight semesters (four years) with approximately 126 credits, whereas at Gadjah Mada University, the *insinyur* is awarded after 12 semesters (six years) with approximately 185 credits. The *insinyur* degree of the Institute of Technology, Bandung, requires 160 credit hours, and can be completed in four and one-half years.

Although the number of semester hours of credit and years do vary among institutions, the *insinyur* degrees are considered equivalent to each other. The *sarjana* degrees are also considered equivalent to each other. Of importance is that the student has completed the full degree program and holds the *sarjana* or *insinyur* degree.

The credit system was initiated partially in order to reduce the high attrition rates within higher education and the excessive number of years generally needed to complete the degree, but it has been only minimally successful. Many Indonesian students complete the *sarjana* degree only after six, seven, or more years. Some of the causes for the extended years of study have been inadequate student guidance, lack of adequate facilities, student financial obligations and employment, and often the subjective examination criteria of some instructors.

Recently, at the urging of the Ministry of Education and Culture, all institutions have agreed to allow only five years (maximum) for completion of the *sarjana muda*, and an additional four years for the *sarjana*.

Examinations and the Grading System

Examinations are given at the end of the semester. A student who fails the final exam is given the opportunity to repeat it within the following month.

The examination results of all courses are sent to a *judicium* (a panel of faculty or department members). This *judicium*, after looking at the results of each course, determines if the student should pass to the next semester. The student who receives a passing mark in each course is allowed to continue to the next semester. However, when courses are failed, policies among departments, faculties, and institutions differ. In some cases, the student who passes more than 75% of the courses is allowed to continue to the next semester, while repeating only the failed courses; the student who passes fewer than 75% of the courses may not continue until the failed courses are repeated and passed. In other cases, the student may fail one course and be allowed to continue to the next semester without repeating the failed course. And in still other cases, the student may fail one course and have to repeat all courses, even those passed. It can be seen that the decision of the *judicium* is very significant.

It should be noted that in nearly all cases repeated examinations or courses are not indicated on the university transcript. Only when the course is passed does the grade appear on the records.

Until 1973, examinations were given at the end of the year for the year-long course. Usually only one exam was given, with the faculty determining the grade by this one exam. Now faculties are urged to administer more than the one exam, and midterm exams and quizzes are being given. The exams tend to be essay in type, although those used for the pure and applied sciences consist of problems and are more objective.

The grading system has varied considerably since the 1950s, although low grades have been consistently given. From the 1950s into the early and mid-1960s, a scale of 1-5 was used, with 5 being the highest grade. In the early 1960s, the grading scale was gradually changed to 1-10, with 10 the highest grade. Nearly all institutions now use the 1-10 scale, though infrequently the 1-5 scale will still be seen on transcripts. The 1-5 scale can usually be adjusted to the 1-10 scale by multiplying by 2.

Letter grades, A-F, with A being the highest, are sometimes reported, but generally only in addition to the 1-10 scale. Institutions using letter grades utilize a grade point scale of 4-0 so that a numerical average may be calculated. It is important to note that a cumulative grade point average generally is not shown on any transcript and must be derived by multiplying the course grade by the number of credit hours per course. Also, at a few institutions students are ranked within a faculty or department. Such a ranking must be requested either by the student or an institution.

The grading systems at the institutions of higher education are as follows:

Old System (1950 to 1960s)	Present System (1960s to Present)	Present System[4] Written Grade	Present System (Seldom Used)
5	10,9	*istimewa* (excellent)	A
4	8	*sangat baik* (very good)	A
3.5	7	*baik* (good)	B
3	6	*berhasil* (successful)	C
	5.75	*lulus* (minimum pass)	C/D
2	5	*lulus bersyarat* (conditional pass)	D
1	4, 3, 2, 1	*tidak lulus* (no pass/ failure)	F

The higher education grading pattern is extremely "peaked" in the vicinity of the passing grade level, i.e., the vast majority of the students receive between a 6.0 and 6.2. Note that the average grade at the secondary level is 7 (see Chapter Three). At the higher education level, grading has tended to be considerably lower. Perhaps vestigial of the Dutch period, compounded with the belief that it would destroy initiative or create arrogance and laziness, high grades are rarely given to students. One administrator wrote that the grading system has followed the belief that "10 was for God, 9 for the

4. Some transcripts report the grades in written form rather than numerically: 10-*sepuluh*, 9-*sembilan*, 8-*delapan*, 7-*tujuh*, 6-*enam*, 5-*lima*, 4-*empat*, 3-*tiga*, 2-*dua*, and 1-*satu*.

instructor's instructor, 8 for the instructor, and 6 for the instructor's students."[5]

One study in 1977 reported that an average of 6.41 or above in Indonesia was a pretty good indicator of academic success in the United States.[6] However, this average may depend upon the field of study and the institution awarding the degree. One study of several public universities reported that higher grades were generally received by natural scientists and engineers, and the lowest by social scientists, economists, business administration students, and social and professional service students. These differences conform to the observation that exams in the more "exact" disciplines permit more exact answers, and thus enable the more intelligent and industrious students to score closer to the theoretical upper limits of the grading scale. In the social sciences, on the other hand, the "correct" answer may be less precisely defined, and instructors may be more conservative in their grading.[7]

The grading pattern may differ among the various types of institutions. Generally the ministerial academies, institutes, and advanced schools tend to give slightly higher grades than the public universities as reported by Strout and as shown by a review of transcripts of AID participants.[8] The public teacher training institutes (IKIPs) also tend to give slightly higher grades than the public universities. Private institutions in most cases give higher grades than public institutions.

Within the public universities, and even within the same field, a difference in the grading pattern may occur; e.g., the Institute of Agriculture, Bogor, gives higher grades than the Agriculture Faculty of Gadjah Mada University, according to one study.[9] A range of 6.0-6.20 at Gadjah Mada may be comparable to a 6.21 to 6.40 at the Institute of Agriculture, Bogor. The higher grades at the Institute of Agriculture, Bogor, may be indicative of a slight trend toward utilizing a fuller range of the grading scale rather than giving every student a grade of 6. This trend, perhaps due partly to U.S. influence, may permeate other public institutions.

Although these differences in grading patterns exist among institutional types and among similar institutions and fields, it is important to note that a grade point average of 6.20 or less from any higher education institution in Indonesia usually indicates that the student would not be successful in attempting to earn an advanced degree in the United States.

5. Andi H. Nasution, "Siapa Yang Menafaatkan, dan Siapa Yang Dimanfaatkan," *Kompas*, June 5, 1973.

6. Indonesian Rockefeller Team, "Relationship Between Success in Advanced Degree Programs in America and Indonesian Grade Point Averages and TOEFL Scores," paper of Joint Annual Review, Jakarta, March 1977. (Mimeographed.)

7. Alan M. Strout, "Determinants of Success in Overseas University Training: Indonesian University Grade Point Averages," Jakarta: Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia, May 1973. (Mimeographed.) This finding is also supported by an unpublished study referred to as the "Doyle Study" which examined the transcripts of AID participants from 1951 to 1972.

8. Review of transcripts of former AID participants (1960-1975), International Educational Resource File, Office of International Training, Washington, D.C., May 1978.

9. Indonesian Rockefeller Team, *op cit.*

Chapter Five

Academies

History. The government (ministerial) academies trace their beginnings to Dutch colonial times, when it was the practice of several departments of the Netherlands Indies government to train employees in particular skills by conducting postsecondary training within the department. The evolution of the Indonesian ministerial-sponsored postsecondary institutions began during the days of Revolution and grew rapidly until there were 128 institutions in 1970. In several cases, the ministries determined that an academy which offered a three-year course leading to the *sarjana muda* degree was not sufficient training, and the academy was extended two years becoming an institute or *sekolah tinggi* (advanced school). By 1970, all of the ministries plus the State Sekretariat and the State Board of Science and Research had academies or institutes.

Because the original purpose of the ministerial academies was to train personnel for the ministry or for a particular vocational specialization in society, it was expected that when a particular need was fulfilled, the institution would cease operation. This was not generally the case, however, until the 1970s when the Ministry of Education and Culture began to apply influence upon the other ministries as well as upon itself. (The Ministry of Education and Culture itself had 43 academies in 1970.) By 1973, seventeen ministerial academies had been closed, and by 1978, the Ministry of Education and Culture had closed most of its own academies; several other ministries planned similar action. In late 1977, the Directorate General of Higher Education listed 17 ministerial academies and institutes which would be transferred from six ministries to the Ministry of Education and Culture. It is the government's intent to close the ministerial academies and institutes which are no longer necessary or whose need can be answered by the public universities and technological institutes, to transfer some of the remaining academies and institutes to the Ministry of Education and Culture, and to provide close guidance to the academies which remain under other ministries.

While the number of public academies has been declining, the growth of private academies has surpassed that of all other postsecondary institutions; in 1976, there were 180. The private academies can be quickly and rather easily established, taking advantage of the great public demand for postsecondary education. These academies (like the public ones) were estab-

lished to meet a specific training need in society; e.g., many graduates hope to use this training as a means toward entering the civil service.

The number of new public and private academies established during each five-year period is as follows:

	Ministerial Academies (and Institutes)	Private Academies
1945-1950	6	0
1951-1955	22	0
1956-1960	28	8
1961-1965	36	32
1966-1970	36	44
1971-1975/76	−50 (approximate)	96
1977 total	78 (approximate)	180

Admissions

Admission to the ministerial academies and institutes has been by examination and/or recommendation. Some of the institutions have been open only to employees or potential employees of the ministry, others are open to the public. The number of applicants exceeds the number accepted, although exact data are not available.

Admission to the private academies is by examination. As is the case with private universities, tuition can be very high and prevents some students from enrolling. In 1975, 54% of the applicants to private academies were accepted.

Curriculum

The *sarjana muda* degree is awarded after three years of study plus a final paper and comprehensive examination. In the 1960s, the Ministry of Education and Culture attempted to set up curricular criteria for the public academies. The degrees of the public academies were then considered equal to those of the public universities. Most of the private academies are categorized as "listed" *(terdaftar)*, and thus the *sarjana muda* degree of most of these academies is not recognized by the government.

The curriculum of the public academies has been specific to ministerial needs and is intended to be very practical and job specific. The same is true of the private academies. However, due to poor facilities and staffing, the curriculums of both public and private academies tend to become theoretical.

Some of the academic disciplines in which students in academies can attain the *sarjana muda* are the following: accounting, agriculture, anesthesiology, architecture, banking, business administration, English/languages, military studies, mining, nursing, nutrition, secretarial studies, shipping, social work, and tourism. (For other disciplines offered, see Appendix A.)

The curriculum and quality of education at a large number of ministerial academies and institutes has kept them at a somewhat low status level in the eyes of university personnel and the public in general. A few stronger public academies and institutes seem to be held in moderately high regard. The curriculum for the Academy of Health Supervision (Table 5) indicates considerable breadth, and includes one semester of field training. (Note the 1972 date of the curriculum.) Table 6 shows a 1978 curriculum at a private academy where the credit system is being used.

Table 5

Curriculum (1972) Leading to the *Sarjana Muda* Degree, Public Academy of Health Supervision (Akademi Penilik Kesehatan)

Level I—Semesters I & II

	Hours per Week		Hours per Week		Hours per Week
Anatomy	2	Entomology	2	Physiology	2
Bacteriology	2	Inorganic Chemistry	4	Psychology	2
Biology	2	Mathematics	2	Religion & Ethics	1
Economics	2	Pathology	1	Social Anthropology	2
English	2	Physics	2	Sociology	2

Total each semester: 30 hours per week

Level II—Semesters III & IV

	Hours per Week		Hours per Week
First Aid & Nursing	2	Public Health Education	2
Nutrition/Food Problems	2	Sanitation:	10
Parasitology	2	Basic Engineering, Excretion Disposal & Sewage Disposal, Garbage Disposal, Food Hygiene & Sanitation, Insect & Rodent Control, Water Supply	
Pathology	2		
Pharmacology	2		
Public Health Administration: Public Admin. & Mgmt., Public Health Principles	5		
		Statistics	2

Total each semester: 30 hours per week

Level III—Semester V

	Hours per Week		Hours per Week
Epidemiology: Communicable Disease Control, Methodology/Principles	4	Public Health Education	4
		Sanitation: Industrial Waste Disposal, Industrial Hygiene, Harbour Sanitation, Housing, Public Places Sanitation, Water Supply	12
Law & Regulation	2		
Pathology	2		
Philosophy of *Panca Sila*	2		
Public Health Administration	4	Statistics	4

Semester total: 34 hours per week

Level III—Semester VI: Field Training.

Table 6

Curriculum (1978) Leading to the *Sarjana Muda* Degree, Private Academy for Accounting Assistants (Akademi Ajun Akuntan Indonesia)

Level I—Semesters I & II

	Credits		Credits		Credits
Basic Accounting	2	English	2	Management	2
Bookkeeping I	4	Intro. to Bus. Econ.	2	Math/Statistics	2
Business Law	2	Intro. to Macro &		Religion	2
Commercial Math I	2	Microeconomics	2		

Total each semester: 22 credits

Level II—Semesters III & IV

	Credits		Credits		Credits
Accounting	2	Business Calculation	2	Office Management	2
Accounting System I	2	Business Statistics	2	Research Methods	2
Auditing I	2	Commercial Math II	2	Taxation	2
Bookkeeping	4	English	2		

Total each semester: 24 credits

Level III—Semesters V & VI

	Credits		Credits		Credits
Accounting System II	2	Commercial Math III	2	*Panca Sila*	–
Auditing II	2	Comprehensive Oral		Pricing	2
Bookkeeping	4	Exam	–	Scales Analysis	2
Budgeting	2	Cost Accounting	2	Thesis/Paper	2
Business Admin.	2				

Total each semester: 22 credits

Source: *Lembaga Pendidikan Tinggi Eksponen Empat Lima* (Jakarta, 1978).

Diplomas

Document 4 & 4a (front and back) is a diploma from a public academy, the Agricultural Academy under the Ministry of Agriculture. The diploma is for the *sarjana muda* degree. The following information is provided on Document 4 & 4a: (a) name and location of academy; (b) name of student; (c) place and date of birth; (d) discipline studied; (e) date of graduation; (f) seal of the Ministry of Agriculture, and signature of the Secretary General; (g) date first year of studies completed; (h) subjects completed during second and third years (the *bakaloreat);* (i) title of final paper or report; (j) signatures of the secretary and the director of the academy; (k) photograph of student, and seal of the academy.

Document 5 & 5a (front and back) is the *ijazah* (diploma form for any private academy which is "recognized" or "listed" (see Chapter Four,

a Akademi Pertanian

Akademi Pertanian di Tjiawi-Bogor menerangkan bahwa:

b

c-lahir di Wonogiri pada tanggal 16 Nopember 1946

telah lulus udjian penghabisan sardjana muda pertanian

djurusan Sosial Ekonomi bagian

e Tjiawi-Bogor, 31-12-1969

Menteri Pertanian

u.b.

Sekretaris Djenderal

Ir. H. Mashud Wirasaputra

Document No. 4

g [illegible] Ijazah [illegible] pada tanggal 31 Desember 1967.

Tingkat Pelajaran tersebut adalah [illegible]

h

Statistika	Ilmu Tanah Umum	Ilmu Penjelahan Pertanian
Sampling Tanah	Ilmu Klasifikasi Tanah	Ilmu Pelatih Pertanian
Ilmu Perantjangan Pertjobaan	Ilmu Kesuburan Tanah/Pemupukan	Entomologi
Klimatologi	Ilmu Pengawetan Tanah & Air	Entomologi
Irigasi Pertanian	Ilmu Penelitian Taksonomi Tanah	Koperasi
Ilmu Pengolahan Hasil Pertanian	Ilmu Alam Mineral	Agama
Pertjobaan Tanaman Umum	Ilmu Pedjakit Tanaman	Bahasa Inggris *
Pertjobaan Tanaman Sosial	Geologi Pelajaran	Capita Selecta Masalah/Perkembangan
Pertjobaan Tanaman Kerat/Djangkah	Pengantar Ekonomi Pertanian	Capita Selecta Masalah Pendidik *
Pertjobaan Tanaman Serealia	Pemimpin	Skripsi/Laporan Praktek

[illegible] : 0 : Tertinggian

i Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pertumbuhan Tanaman Kedelai diDaerah Kediri.

j Bogor,

Ir. Surjadji

Akademi Pertanian Bogor,

Ir. Abdurrahim Martamidjaja

k Pasfoto dan tanda-tangan pemilik

Document No. 4a

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No. .....

DEPARTEMEN PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
KOORDINATORAT PERGURUAN TINGGI WILAYAH VII
SULAWESI, MALUKU DAN IRIAN JAYA

IJAZAH

Panitia Ujian Negara yang dibentuk dengan Surat Keputusan Koordinator Perguruan Tinggi Swasta Wilayah VII Sulawesi, Maluku dan Irian Jaya tanggal ..... 19...
No. .....

..... menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : .....
Tempat dan tanggal lahir : ..... di .....
Nomor Induk : .....
Telah lulus Ujian Akhir ..... dengan .....

Pemegang Ijazah ini berhak untuk memakai gelar .....

Surat Tanda Lulus No. : ..... tanggal ..... 19...

.....,

No. : .....
Tgl. : .....

Pas Foto

Ketua Panitia Ujian Negara
Koordinator Perguruan Tinggi Swasta Wilayah VII
Sulawesi, Maluku dan Irian Jaya

.....

Document No. 5

Lampiran

Ujian ini meliputi mata pelajaran

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. .....
7. .....
8. .....
9. .....
10. .....
11. .....
12. .....
13. .....
14. .....

Kertas Karya yang diwajibkan telah dibuat dengan judul :

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43

Document No. 5a

91

ACADEMIES

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Categories of Private Institutions), and under the jurisdiction of the Coordinator of Higher Education (KOPERTI), Region VII. Document 5 & 5a provides the following information: (a) area within the region of the KOPERTI; (b) name of student; (c) place and date of birth; (d) student number; (e) name of private academy; (f) discipline studied; (g) status number and date of accreditation; (h) signature of KOPERTI coordinator; (i) student photograph; (j) signatures of the director and the secretary of the public or state examination board; (k) subjects covered by the public exam; (l) title of final paper or report.

If a private academy has been categorized *disamakan* (equalized), the graduates would not be required to sit a state examination; the degree would be regarded as the same as the degree from a public institution. The academic diploma would be sent from the institution with the statement that the faculty is *disamakan*. Thus, it becomes imperative to know the category of a faculty of a private academy or institute. The diploma from a private institution must state the category, *disamakan*, *diakui*, or *terdaftar* (note "b" on Document 6), and the number and date of this ministerial decision. (The 1978 category status of the private institutions and faculties is given in Appendix A.)

Document 6 is a diploma and transcript from the private Academy of Business Administration, Jakarta (issued in English for use outside Indonesia). The following information on the document is given in Indonesian: (a) name of academy; (b) category; and (c) location. Note the date the transcript was issued (d), and the grading system used (e).

a AKADEMI PIMPINAN PERUSAHAAN INDONESIA
A. P. P. I.
(DIDIRIKAN TAHUN 1957)
b BERSTATUS DIAKUI DENGAN S.K. MENTERI PTIP. NO. 92/1965
c DJALAN O.P. NOMAL SILIWANGI (SAMPING KOMITE) NO. 3 DJAKARTA

No. :
Lampiran :
Perihal :

Djakarta .....

ACADEMIC RECORD.

Name of Applicant	:	
Sex	:	Male
Marital Status	:	Married
Nationality	:	Indonesian
Place of Birth	:	Medan
Date and Year	:	May 23, 1940
Address	:	Djalan Tjitarum No. 5 Djakarta
University/Academy	:	The ACADEMY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION OF INDONESIA

Certificate, diploma or degree from institution named above :
SARDJANA MUDA EKONOMI - BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
- equivalent to B.A. in Economics

Date degree conferred : November 2, 1962.

Period in which Subject was taken	Subject studied	Number of Weeks	Hours per Week	Grades
Preparatory Level *)				
Sept. 1959 to Sept. 1960	1. Business Org. & Techniques	37	1, 5	6 six
	2. Introd. to Business Economics	37	1, 5	5, 5 five and half
	3. Business Calculation Principles	37	1, 5	6- six minus
	4. Principles of Management	37	1, 5	6, 5 six and half
	5. Principles of Marketing	37	1, 5	6+ six plus
	6. Accounting Principles	37	1, 5	5, 5 five and half
	7. Introd. to Economics Theory	37	1, 5	5, 5 five and half
	8. Introduction to Law	37	1, 5	7 seven
	9. Statistics	37	1, 5	6, 5 six and half
	10. English	37	1, 5	7 seven
	11. Philosophy of PANTJASILA	37	1, 5	6 six
1st. Baccalaureate Level *)				
(Second year) Sept. 1960 to Sept. 1961	1. Intermediate Accounting	37	1, 5	5, 5 five and half
	2. Cost Accounting	37	1, 5	6- six minus
	3. Business Finance and Analysis	37	1, 5	6- six minus
	4. Financial Management	37	1, 5	7 seven
	5. Business Calculation	37	1, 5	6, 5 six and half
	6. Management	37	1, 5	6+ six plus
	7. Statistics	37	1, 5	6, 5 six and half
	8. Monetary Theory & Banking	37	1, 5	6- six minus
	9. Basic theory & Systems of Law	37	1, 5	7 seven
2nd. Baccalaureate Level *)				
(Last year) Sept. 1961 to Nov. 1962	1. Modern Business Administration	37	1, 5	6- six minus
	2. Controllership/Fin. Management	37	1, 5	6- six minus
	3. Advanced Management	37	1, 5	6 six
	4. Economic Development	37	1, 5	6 six
	5. Civil Law and Business Law	37	1, 5	7 seven
	6. Fiscal Law	37	1, 5	6 six

d Issued at Djakarta
This 12th Day of May 1972

Director,

(SARTONO dra ec.)

Note : *) A Compensation system is used, which runs from 1 to 10 with 6-(six minus) as a passing grade.

Document No. 6

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Chapter Six

Teacher Training

Before Independence (1945), teacher training was conducted at the middle school and secondary school levels, not at higher education levels. There was a specific teacher training institution for almost every kind of elementary and secondary school.

In 1954, the Ministry of Education adopted the old U.S. concept of teachers colleges. Institutions of teacher education at the higher education level were heralded as the ultimate solution to furnishing teachers for secondary schools. These institutions were designed to prepare secondary school teachers in academic subject matter, and in modern teaching methodology and curriculum development.

From 1954 to 1958, five institutions were established. In 1958, the Ministry of Education designated each of the five public teachers colleges as Faculties of Teacher Training and of Education to be attached to a national university.

By 1964, nearly all the public universities had Faculties of Teacher Training and Education. At that time, ten of the faculties again were separated from the universities to which they were attached and were established as separate entities, i.e, *Institut Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan* (IKIPs/Institutes of Teacher Training and Education). Since 1964, public teacher training at the postsecondary level has been offered in the ten public IKIPs and in the Faculties of Teacher Training and of Education attached to the 12 public universities.

A public IKIP may have five faculties: Education (which includes educational foundations, history & philosophy of education, supervision & administration, guidance & counseling, and psychology & statistics); Teacher Training in Exact Sciences; Teacher Training in Language & Arts; Teacher Training in the Social Sciences; and Teacher Training in Technical Sciences. Universities may have two faculties: Education (which includes educational foundation & philosophy, supervision & administration, guidance & counseling, and educational psychology & statistics), and Teacher Training. In 1975, 28% of all students enrolled in public universities and institutes were in the IKIPs or the university Faculties of Education and of Teacher Training.

There are also approximately 30 private teacher training institutes, and some of the private religious institutions also have Education Faculties. A private teacher training institute may be a *sekolah tinggi* (advanced school;

an institute with one field or discipline). IKIP, ST, STKIP, and STIP are abbreviations for private teacher training institutes.

The public IKIPs and the Faculties of Education and of Teacher Training are listed in Appendix B. Private universities having Education and Teacher Training Faculties, private IKIPs, and private *sekolah tinggi* are listed in Appendix A.

In Appendix B, the ten public IKIPs have been categorized (first, second, and third) by the Ministry of Education and Culture. The Teacher Training and Education Faculties of these IKIPs plus those of the universities have also been categorized (A, B, C). It can be concluded from these categorizations that the best graduates will come from faculties of "A" category and institutions of the "first" category. This is generally the case. However, some faculties of the "B" (or even "C") category in institutions of the "second" or "third" category may produce quality students. For example, for students from the regions, i.e., outside of Java, the opportunity to attend an "A" faculty in a "first" institution may not be available, since almost all of the "A" faculties and all the "first" institutions are located in Java. The cost of traveling to and attending one of these institutions may be prohibitive. Also, though these categorizations are generally valid, they may be somewhat subjective. Thus a student or graduate from an institution or faculty from a category other than "first" or "A" should not be automatically disregarded. (The categorization system is discussed in Chapter Seven.)

Admissions

Admission to a public Institute of Teacher Training and Education or to the Education or Teacher Training Faculties in a public university is by examination. Each of these institutions administers its own exam, with the exception of the public Institute of Teacher Training and Education, Bandung (IKIP, Bandung), which uses the same examination as six public universities.

For all the Faculties of Teacher Training and of Education in the public institutions, 68% of the applicants were accepted in 1975. The percentages of students accepted for each public IKIP is given in Appendix B. The faculties of Teacher Training in Language & Arts and Teacher Training in the Technical Sciences have had the greatest demand for admission and accept the lowest percentage of applicants.

Admission to the private teacher training institutions is also by examination. In addition, tuition may be one admission determinant. Although data on the percentage of applicants accepted at private teacher training institutions in 1975 were not available, the percentage accepted at private institutions, nearly all of which are teacher training institutes, was 72%.[1]

1. Direktorat Perguruan Tinggi Swasta, Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi, Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, *Data Sementara Perguruan Tinggi Swasta 1975* (Jakarta, 1975).

Curriculum

The *sarjana muda* degree is awarded after three years of academic coursework, a period of observation and/or practice teaching ranging from 2 to 18 weeks, and a final exam. The period of observation and/or practice teaching greatly depends upon the faculty, the instructor, and the local schools.

The 1967-69 curriculum for the *sarjana muda* degree program in English Education at IKIP, Semarang, (Table 7) illustrates that at that time the semester-credit system had not yet been introduced. It was introduced in the early 1970s.

Table 7

Curriculum (1967-69) in English Education Leading to the *Sarjana Muda* Degree, at the (Public) Institute of Teacher Training and Education, Semarang (IKIP, Semarang)

Level I—First Year (14 courses)	
English (8 courses): Composition Essay I, Comprehension, Conversation, Dictation, Pattern, Reproduction, Structure I, Vocabulary Drills	National Education National History Physical Exercise Religion I Youth Education
General Psychology	
Level II—Second Year (11 courses)	
Development Psychology Didactics English (6 courses): Composition Essay II, Comprehension/Speech I, Comprehension/Translation I, Literature I, Phonetics I, Structure II	Linguistics I Methods of Teaching I Religion II
Level III—Third Year (16 courses)	
Educational Psychology English (10 courses): Composition Essay III, Comprehension/Speech II, Comprehension/Translation II, Cultural Background, Drama, Grammar (traditional), Novels, Phonetics II, Poetry, Structure III	Instructional Methodology Language Testing Linguistics II Methods of Teaching Teaching Practice

The curriculum for the *sarjana muda* program in Teacher Training Faculties usually includes fewer education or teacher training courses than are required by the Faculties of Education. The Faculties of Teacher Training have a more discipline-oriented curriculum. For example, a *sarjana muda* in Teacher Training in Economics may require 55 semester courses or 116 semester credits, with 72 semester credits in the field of economics, 36 semester credits

in general studies, and only 8 semester credits in teacher training. One of the reasons students elect the Faculty of Teacher Training in Economics or Technology is that as graduates they are prepared to pursue a career in business or technology, even more than in teaching.

The *sarjana* degree in Teacher Training or in Education is awarded after an additional two years of academic coursework, including at least one semester of practice teaching, a final exam, and a *skripsi* (thesis). The quality of practice teaching depends upon the faculty, the instructor/adviser, and the local school.

Staff and Students

In 1975, only 49% of the faculty at the ten public Institutes of Teacher Training and Education (IKIPs) was permanent staff. The majority of the non-permanent staff were faculty at other public institutions or government officials. The total faculty-student ratio at the public IKIPs was 1:3 in 1975, while permanent staff-student ratio was 1:7.

Forty-one percent of the students at the public IKIPs were women. More than three-fourths of the students were at the *sarjana muda* level. Note that level III of the *sarjana muda* program and level V of the *sarjana* program have higher percentages of students than do the previous-year levels; this is because students at these levels do not sit the final exams at the first opportunity, often due to fear of failure and/or the inability to finish the thesis. The percentage of students at each level of the public IKIPs is as follows:

Persiapan (Introductory or preparatory)	Level I	30%
Sarjana Muda I	Level II	18%
Sarjana Muda II	Level III	33%
Sarjana I	Level IV	6%
Sarjana II	Level V	13%

Diplomas

Document 7 & 7a (front and back) is a diploma for the *sarjana* degree from the private IKIP, Sanata Dharma. Document 8 & 8a is an English translation of Document 7 & 7a.[2] [Note that (a) on Document 7, *Perguruan Tinggi Swasta Disamakan* (Equalized Private Higher Education), is the category of this private institution.]

Document 7a, the reverse side of the diploma, lists the subjects covered by the final exam and the title of the *skripsi* (thesis). The listed "minor subjects" (see translation, Document 8a) are subjects completed as coursework for the *sarjana* degree.

[AUTHOR'S NOTE: It is interesting to note that (a) on Document 8 of the *sarjana* degree is translated as "Master." This is the opinion of IKIP, Sanata Dharma, and not of the author.]

2. The degree conferred is the *sardjana pendidikan* which is a *sarjana* in education. (*Sardjana* is the old spelling for *sarjana*.)

INSTITUT KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
SANATA DHARMA
JOGJAKARTA

INSTITUT KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN SANATA DHARMA DI JOGJAKARTA

Berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Menteri P. T. I. P. Republik Indonesia I.) tanggal 11 Djuli 1961 No. 77 tahun 1961, jang memberikan kepada Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Sanata Dharma Jogjakarta status sama dengan Perguruan Tinggi Swasta Disamakan sebagai jang dimaksud dalam pasal 27 Undang-undang No. 22 tahun 1961 (Undang-undang tentang Perguruan Tinggi), dan 2), tanggal 1 September 1965 No. 192 tahun 1965 tentang Peraturan Status F. K. I. P. Sanata Dharma Jogjakarta setelah, I. K. I. P. Sanata Dharma Jogjakarta,
menerangkan bahwa:

lahir pada tanggal : 1 Djuni 1939 di Djakarta
pada tanggal : 19 Mei 1967
telah lulus ujian : SARJANA PENDIDIKAN
Fakultas : Keguruan Bahasa Asing
Djurusan : Bahasa Inggeris
Oleh karena itu ia berhak memakai gelar Doktor dalam Ilmu Pendidikan dengan membubuhkan dibelakang nama.

Jogjakarta, 19 Mei 1967

Dekan: Dr. Th. Kwantjono S.J.

Rektor: Dr. J. L. G. W. Drost S.J.

Document No. 7

Ujian Sarjana ini mengenai ilmu pengetahuan:
1. Paedagogie Umum
2. Didaktik/Metodik Khusus
3. Bahasa: a. Inggeris b. Perancis
4. Sastra: a. Modern Grammar b. Literature
5. Skripsi: The Use of Hearing Aids in Foreign Language Teaching

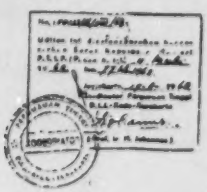
Lain-lain pada ini telah dikerjakan/ditempuh/dan lain-lain:

1. Ilmu Mendidik	7. Teaching Methods	13. Literature Drama	
2. Ilmu Pengajaran	8. Linguistics	14. Lang. Teaching List	
3. Psych. Pendidikan	9. Modern Grammar	15. Lit. Reading List	
4. Bimbingan dan Penjuluhan	10. Practical Criticism	16. Culture	
5. Statistik Penjelidikan	11. Literature Poetry	17. Translation	
6. Prine. of Acc. Lang. Teaching	12. Literature Drama	18.	

Pantera Pendidikan:

Dekan:

Rektor:



Document No. 7a

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

INSTITUTE OF TEACHING AND EDUCATIONAL SCIENCE
SANATA DHARMA
JOGJAKARTA

INSTITUTE OF TEACHING AND EDUCATIONAL SCIENCE SANATA DHARMA in JOGJAKARTA

Based on approval's letter of the Minister of Higher Education and Science, Republic of Indonesia: 1) regulation no. 77 dated July 11, 1962 anno 1962, that gives to the Faculty of Teaching and Educational Science an equivalent status as State College as stated in article no. 27 Act no. 22 anno 1961 (Law on Higher Education); 2) regulation no. 192 dated Septemb er 1, 1965 anno 1965 concerning the status of the Faculty of Teaching and Educational Science becomes Institute of Teaching & Educational Science Sanata Dharma Jogjakarta, indicates that:

date of birt.	:	June 7, 1937 in Djakarta
dated	:	May 19, 1967
has passed	:	Sardjana (Master) of Education examination
Faculty	:	Letters
Department	:	English Language

Therefore he has the right to achieve a Doctor in Phylosophy degree by making a thesis and maintain it.

Jogjakarta, May 19, 1967

Secretary:	Dean:	Rector:
signed	signed	signed
(R.L. Wahjoedi)	(Drs. Th. Kamdjono S.J.)	(Drs. J.L.C.M. Drast S.J.)

Photo and school stamp

Document No. 8

Sardjana examination concerning major subject/thesis:

1. State Ideology
2. Thesis Discussion
   thesis:
   "The Pre-Reading Stage in Foreign Language Teaching"
3. : Topics: a. Modern Grammar
   b. : Novels

Minor subject:

1. Teaching Method	7. Teaching Methods	13. Literature Novels
2. Educational administration	8. Linguistics	14. Language Reading List
3. Educational Psychology	9. Modern Grammar	15. Literature Reading List
4. Leadership & Guidance	10. Practical Criticism	16. Culture
5. Research Methodology	11. Literature Poetry	17. Translation
6. Principle of Secondary Language Teaching	12. Literature Drama	

Secretary:	Dean:	Rector:
signed	signed	signed
(R.L. Wahjoedi)	(Drs. Th. Kamdjono, S.J.)	(Drs. J.L.C.M. Drast-S.J.)

Document No. 8a

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Chapter Seven

Universities and Institutes

In 1978, the Republic of Indonesia had 40 public universities and institutes under the Ministry of Education and Culture. Ten of these are Institutes of Teacher Training and Education (see Chapter Six). Of the remaining 30, 27 are universities and three are institutes.

The public universities and institutes are spread throughout Indonesia, with a public university in nearly every province. Since the mid-1970s, the Indonesian government has stressed the development of the provincial institutions, i.e., those outside the island of Java. However, in general, the stronger institutions are in Java.

Several other ministries have higher education institutes which may be open to the public, as in the case of the 14 Institut Agama Islam Negeri (National Islamic Institutes), under the Ministry of Religion. Other ministries have institutes open only to their own employees, e.g., the Institut Teknologi Tekstil (Institute of Textile Technology), under the Ministry of Industry, and the Sekolah Tinggi Kesejahteraan (Advanced School of Social Welfare), under the Ministry of Social Affairs. The ministerial institutes have been and remain important to the development of the nation, particularly in terms of training high level employees and professionals for government service. However, the number of ministerial institutes (and *sekolah tinggi)* is decreasing, as ministerial manpower training needs increasingly are being met by the public universities and institutes.

In 1978, private universities and institutes numbered more than 300, helping to answer the great public demand for higher education. The private universities and institutes (and *sekolah tinggi)* are generally located in the large population centers: Bandung, Jakarta, Medan, Surabaya, Ujung Pandang, and Yogyakarta.

"State of the Art" (Institution Evaluation)

In 1976, the Directorate General of Higher Education presented a report describing the "state of the art" of public universities and institutes of public higher education. This presentation was an attempt to evaluate the academic strength of the public institutions, based upon the "input" and "output" of the university or institute. "Input" was determined to be (1) number of students admitted to the institution as a percentage of those who applied;

(2) educational qualifications of the teaching staff; (3) number of students in proportion to teaching staff; (4) quality of curriculum; and (5) source and amount of funds. "Output" was based upon (1) number of students who graduated with a five-year degree; (2) amount of research completed; (3) number of public service projects; (4) ability of faculties and institutions to award the academic degree, *Doktor;* and (5) assistance to other public and private higher education institutions.

The result of the "state of the art" was the grouping of all public universities and institutes into three categories: first, second, and third. These categories were carefully defined not as "ranking" categories, but as descriptive categories which stated the stage of development of the institution. An institution placed in the first category was considered to be in the most developed stage, while an institution in the third category was in the least developed stage.

Three universities, two institutes, and four teacher training institutes were placed in the first category, and eight universities, one institute, and four teacher training institutes were placed in the second category. The remaining 16 universities and two teacher training institutes were placed in the third category.[1]

This categorization of the "development stage" concerned the institution as a whole, and did not differentiate among the various faculties within the institution. "Inputs" and "outputs" vary considerably among faculties within institutions as well as among institutions. Thus the descriptive categories only become useful when complemented with the reports of the Higher Education Consortia.

Eleven Consortia based upon academic disciplines were assigned by the Directorate General of Higher Education in 1976 to assess all the faculties in the public universities and institutes. In 1977 each Consortia reported upon the faculties within its discipline, placing the faculties into three categories, A, B, and C. Category A was used to describe the faculty which was most developed, and category C the least. These categories were also based upon "inputs" and "outputs."[2]

These descriptive categorizations of the public universities and institutes and the faculties within the institutions provide a rather complete presentation of the public universities and institutes under the Ministry of Education and Culture. Appendix B includes these categories of the "development stage" of the public universities and institutes and their faculties. An assessment of the development stage of the private universities and institutes and their faculties had not been conducted by early 1978, although the Directorate General of Higher Education has a method of categorizing private universities and institutes (see "Categories of Private Institutions," Chapter Four). Appendix A lists the private universities, institutes, and *sekolah tinggi,* and the category is given for each faculty.

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1. Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi, Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, *Gambaran Keadaan Pendidikan Tinggi Indonesia 1975* (Jakarta, 1976).

2. Interviews and documents provided by the Directorate General of Higher Education, 1978.

Several of the private institutions considered to be of high academic quality (1978) by numerous officials in the Ministry of Education and Culture, as well as by some public university personnel, are as follows: IKIP, Sanata Dharma (Yogyakarta); IKIP, Satya Wacana (Salatiga, Central Java); Sekolah Tinggi Theologia (Jakarta)[3]; Sekolah Tinggi Teknik Nasional (Jakarta); Universitas Katholik Parahyangan (Bandung, West Java); and Universitas Trisakti (Jakarta).

Admissions

The admissions procedures allow a student to enter a university, institute, or *sekolah tinggi* to pursue the *sarjana muda* degree. If the student wants to continue on to the *sarjana* degree after completion of the *sarjana muda*, admission to the faculty involved is based upon the grades of previous coursework and on the *sarjana muda* final exam.

Some public faculties do not award the *sarjana muda;* their students proceed directly to the *sarjana*, and thus admission to the faculty is admission to the *sarjana* program (e.g., the Institute of Agriculture, Bogor, and the Institute of Technology, Bandung).

Public Institutions. Through 1975, entrance to the public universities and institutes was based upon the leaving examination of the senior secondary schools, plus an entrance exam given by the university or faculty. Since 1975 the four admissions procedures described below have been used (in each of them the faculty determines the lowest acceptable admissions score and accepts the student upon the basis of places available in the faculty).

(1) In 1976 five public universities and institutes in the "first" category formed a working arrangement called the Secretariat for the Cooperation Between Five Universities (SKALU) and began to administer a joint entrance examination. This procedure allows the student to sit one exam that is valid for entrance into selected faculties of any one of the five institutions: the University of Indonesia; Airlangga University; Gadjah Mada University; the Institute of Technology, Bandung; and the Institute of Agriculture, Bogor. Only a small percentage of the students who sit the SKALU exam are accepted.

(2) A student who does not wish to sit the SKALU entrance exam for the Institute of Agriculture, Bogor, may apply to a faculty of the Institute by submitting a secondary school transcript plus recommendations. Officials at the Institute have used this admissions procedure since 1976, in addition to the SKALU exam.

3. Appendix A indicates that Sekolah Tinggi Theologia (Jakarta) is only "listed," which is accurate. Though this *sekolah tinggi* could certainly be given high accreditation status, the institution's founders and the churches supporting the institution do not want the degrees to be "equal" to public university degrees, since the graduates, it is feared, may then elect civil service employment.

(3) Seven public institutions (the University of North Sumatra; Padjajaran University; Diponegoro University; Brawijaya University; Hasanuddin University; the Institute of Technology, Surabaya; and the Institute of Teacher Training and Education, Bandung) also administer a joint entrance examination. Passing this exam allows a student to enter the selected faculty at any of the seven institutions. Generally, students who sit this exam elect to enter the faculty of the institution nearest to them.

(4) The fourth procedure is that in which the student sits the entrance exam of the faculty of the institution to which he/she is applying. The faculty sets its own examination and passing scores.

Tuition has been an entrance criteria in faculties of several public institutions. Students may be asked to pay a high tuition before the examination score is read. Students of Chinese ancestry have often faced discrimination in admissions in the form of unwritten quotas.

The number of students accepted into the public universities ranges from fewer than 10% at some faculties and institutions to nearly 100% at others. The most desired faculties and institutions accept very low percentages. (The Faculties of Medicine, Engineering, and Economics are the most desired.) The percentages of students accepted by each public university are provided in Appendix B.

Private Institutions. Admission to the private institutions is by examination given by the faculties of the institution. In general, competition for admission is less intense than for the faculties of public institutions, though several quality private institutions accept only a small percentage of applicants. In addition to the examination, tuition may be one admissions determinant. Students can be charged an exorbitant tuition even though the examination score is adequate for entrance. In some cases, the examination score may not be read unless the tuition is paid. In 1975, the percentage of students accepted at private universities was 71%, for institutes, 72%, and for *sekolah tinggi*, 67%.[4]

Transfer

Though possible, transfer from one faculty to another is very rare. A student transferring to another faculty generally loses most of the previously earned academic credit and must begin at the first level again. Before the semester-credit system was introduced in the 1970s, it was impossible to transfer except by starting at the first level again.

After completing the *sarjana muda* degree, a student may attempt to enter another institution for the *sarjana* degree program. Since several public uni-

4. Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, *Data Sementara Perguruan Tinggi Swasta 1975*.

versities and IKIPs only offer the *sarjana muda*, a student who wants to earn the *sarjana* would have to transfer. The institution and faculty may accept a student based upon his/her academic work and recommendations. Upon completion of the *sarjana* program, the degree usually will be awarded by the institution which offered the *sarjana* degree coursework. In some cases, however, the institution which awarded the *sarjana muda* also awards the *sarjana*, even though the *sarjana* coursework was completed elsewhere.

Curriculum

The curriculum (prescribed by the faculty) is generally divided into the *persiapan* (preparatory or introductory), the *sarjana muda*, and the *sarjana* levels. In most institutions, the student directly enters a faculty, following the prescribed courses. At a few institutions, the first semester or even the first year courses may be the same for all students. Only after completion of these general required *persiapan* courses do the students follow their specific faculty courses. The semester or year of core courses required of every student may become more common in the future, but presently the majority of institutions have the student enter directly into the faculty coursework.

The prescribed curriculum ranges from 14 to more than 20 credit hours per semester, requiring that many hours be spent in class or in the laboratory. Often the student has few academic demands outside the classroom, so the number of classroom or lab hours, though they appear many, are not considered unreasonable by the faculty. Most institutions are beginning to require more outside work, i.e., papers, readings, etc., though this practice is relatively new.

The curriculum generally allows for few if any electives at the *sarjana muda* level, and few at the *sarjana* level. At the *sarjana* level, the student has the requirement of some practical field work or research, and a *skripsi* (thesis). The student and the faculty advisors plan the field work or research, which generally requires 8 to 16 weeks. Faculty guidance is essential because the students, in general, have little experience in planning research. The *skripsi* is written after the field work is completed. Writing a *skripsi* is usually an arduous task for a student, since the student will have had little writing experience, and the faculty adviser is often unavailable for consultation. Much discussion has taken place at all levels of the Ministry of Education and Culture and within the universities as to whether the *skripsi* is valuable, especially since it often delays the student's graduation. Some institutions now require a final paper, rather than a *skripsi;* other institutions require that the *skripsi* be completed within a certain time period. The Ministry has urged all institutions to provide more faculty advice and consultation to the *sarjana* students.

The subject matter and names of the faculties of the 40 public universities and institutes are listed below. All subjects are not necessarily offered at all institutions.

Agricultural Engineering (*Teknologi Pertanian*)
Agricultural Mechanization (*Mekanika Pertanian*)
Agriculture (*Pertanian*)
Agronomy (*Agronomi*)
Animal Husbandry (*Peternakan*)
Architecture (*Arsitektur* or *Teknik Arsitektur*)
Astronomy (*Astronomi*)
Biology (*Ilmu Hayat* or *Biologi*)
Chemical Engineering (*Teknik Kimia*)
Chemistry (*Kimia*)
Civil Engineering (*Teknik Sipil*)
Dentistry (*Kedokteran Gigi*)
Earth Science (*Geodesi*)
Economics & Business Administration (*Ekonomi & Administrasi Perusahaan*)
Education (*Ilmu Pendidikan*)
Electrical Engineering (*Teknik Electro*)
Engineering (*Teknik*)
Engineering Physics (*Fisika Teknik*)
Fine Arts (*Seni Rupa*)
Fishery (*Perikanan*)
Food Science (*Makanan Teknologi Pertanian*)
Forestry (*Kehutanan*)
Geodetic Engineering (*Teknik Geodesi*)
Geography (*Geografi*)
Geology (*Geologi*)
Humanities (*Sastra-Budaya*)
Hydrology (*Teknik Pengairan* or *Hidrologi*)
Industrial Engineering (*Teknik Industri*)
Journalism or Publications (*Jurnalistik* or *Publistik*)
Languages and Culture, or Humanities (*Ilmu Sastra dan Kebudayaan*)
Law (*Hukum*)
Law, Civil and Commercial (*Hukum, Ketatanegaraan dan Ketataniagaan*)
Mathematics (*Ilmu Pasti* or *Mathematika*)
Mechanical Engineering (*Teknik Mesin*)
Medicine (*Kedokteran*)
Metallurgy (*Teknik Metalogi*)
Meteorology (*Meteorologi* or *Geofisika*)
Mining (*Teknik Pertambangan*)
Naval Technology (*Teknik Perkapalan*)
Petroleum Engineering (*Teknik Perminyakan*)
Pharmacy (*Farmasi*)
Philosophy (*Filsafat* or *Metafisik*)
Physics (*Ilmu Alam* or *Fisika*)
Plant Pathology (*Ilmu Penyakit Tumbuhan*)
Psychology (*Psychologi*)
Public Administration (*Ilmu Administrasi Negara*)
Public Health (*Kesehatan Masyarakat*)
Regional & Urban Planning (*Planologi*)
Safety Engineering (*Teknik Penyehatan*)
Social & Political Sciences (*Ilmu Sosial dan Politik*)
Soil Science (*Ilmu Tanah*)
Statistics (*Ilmu Statistik*)
Teacher Training (*Ilmu Keguruan*)
Teacher Training-Exact Sciences (*Ilmu Keguruan-Ilmu Eksakta*)
Teacher Training-Language/Arts (*Ilmu Keguruan-Sastra/Seni*)
Teacher Training-Social Sciences (*Ilmu Keguruan-Ilmu Sosial*)
Teacher Training-Technology (*Ilmu Keguruan-Ilmu Teknik*)
Veterinary Medicine (*Kedokteran Hewan*)
Zoology (*Zoologi*)

The curriculums for four faculties at four institutions are shown in Tables 8-11. Three of these institutions are public: one (Table 8), is in the "first" category with an "A" faculty; another (Table 9), is in the "second" category with a "B" faculty; and another (Table 10) is in the "third" category with a "C" faculty. Table 11 shows the curriculum of an Economics Faculty categorized *disamakan* at a private university.

Table 8

Curriculum (1968-72) in Mechanical Engineering Leading to the *Sarjana* Degree, at the (Public) Institute of Technology, Bandung (Institut Teknologi Bandung)

Level I—Semester I	Credits
Calculus I	4
Engineering Drawing	2
English I	1
Manufacturing Processes I	3
Metallurgy I	2
Military Training I	2
Physics I	3
Physics Lab I	1
Total	18

Level I—Semester II	Credits
Calculus II	4
Engr. Mechanics I	3
English II	1
Linear Algebra I	3
Mechanical Drawing	2
Military Training II	2
Physics II	3
Physics Lab II	1
Total	19

Level II—Semester III	Credits
Calculus III	4
Engr. Mechanics II	3
Linear Algebra II	3
Machine Elements I	3
Military Training III	2
Physics III	3
Physics Lab III	1
Total	19

Level II—Semester IV	Credits
Calculus IV	4
Complex Functions	3
Kinematics	3
Machine Elements II	3
Military Training IV	2
Physics IV	3
Physics Lab IV	1
Total	19

Level III—Semester V	Credits
Engineering Dynamics	3
Engr. Thermodynamics I	3
Fluid Mechanics I	3
Machine Elements III	3
Manufacturing Processes II	3
Pence Silà	2
Physical Mathematics I	3
Total	20

Level III—Semester VI	Credits
Engr. Thermodynamics II	3
Fluid Mechanics II	3
Heat Transfer	3
Machine Elements IV	3
Metallurgy II	3
Physical Mathematics II	3
Theology I	2
Total	20

Level IV—Semester VII	Credits
Boilers	3
Combustion Engr. & Propulsion	3
Electrical Engr.	2
Mechanical Instruments	2
Mechanical Vibrations	3
Production Organization	2
Pumps & Compressors I	3
Theology II	2
Total	20

Level IV—Semester VIII	Credits
Control Engineering	3
Electrical Machines	2
Engr. Mechanics III	3
Ethics	2
Industrial Engr.	2
Mech. Engr. Lab	3
Metallurgy III	2
Turbines	3
Total	20

(continued on next page)

Table 8, *continued*

Level V—Semester IX	Credits	Level V—Semester X	Credits
Automobile Technique	3	Engineering Design	3
Business Administration	2	Fluid Machinery Design	3
Casting & Welding Processes	2	Introduction to Law	1
Constitutional Law	1	Patent Law	2
Labor Law	1	Refrigeration Design	3
Refrigeration Engineering	3	Thesis *(Skripsi)*	+
Steam Turbines	2		
Final Exam	3		
Total	20	Total	12+

Table 9

Curriculum (1976) in Physics Leading to the *Sarjana* Degree, at the (Public) Institute of Technology, Surabaya (Institut Teknologi Surabaya)

Level I—Semester I	Credits	Level I—Semester II	Credits
Chemistry I	3	English II	1
English I	1	Indonesian	1
Mathematics I	4	Mathematics II	4
Mechanics I	3½	Mechanics II	4½
Physics I	3½	Physics II	3½
Religion I	1	Physics Lab I	1
		Religion II	1
Total	16	Total	16

Level II—Semester III	Credits	Level II—Semester IV	Credits
Class Works Lab	2	Electro Magnetics	4
Machine Lab	1	Linear Algebra	3
Mathematics III	4	Mathematics IV	3
Mechanics III	4	Physics Lab III	1
Physics Lab II	1	Electives	4
Electives	4	Astrophysics (2), Engr. Mechanics (2), Metallurgy (3), Org. Chem. (3), Physical Chem. (2½), Thermodynamics (4)	
Anal. Chem. (2), Astronomy (2), Electricity (2), Engineering Mechanics (2), Physical Chem. (2½)		Humanities Electives	1
		Art (1), Business (1), Sociology (1), Sports (1), Technology & Society (1)	
Total	16+	Total	16+

continued

Table 9, *continued*

Level III—Semester V	Credits
Math-Complex Variables	3
Physics Lab IV	1
Statistical Thermodynamics	4
Wave Physics	5
Electives	4
Engr. Mechanics (2), Elec. Engineering (2), Electronics (2), Mechanics Lab (2)	
Total	17

Level III—Semester VI	Credits
Physics Lab V	2
Quantum Mechanics I	4
Statistics	3
Electives	4
Elec. Instrumentation Lab (1), Electronic Optics (2), Electronics (2), Mechanics Lab (2)	
Humanities Electives	2
Ecology (1), Education (1), Ethics (1), Demography (1), Political Science (1), Research Methods (1), Rural Development (1)	
Total	15

Level IV—Semester VII	Credits
Management I	2
Quantum Mechanics II	4
Theoretical Physics I	3
Electives	6
Nuclear Physics (3), State Variable (3), Radioisotopes (3)	
Total	15

Level IV—Semester VIII	Credits
Applied Mathematics	3
Management II	2
Solid State Physics	4
Theoretical Physics II	3
X-Ray Crystallography	3
Electives	3
Applied Electro Mechanics (4), Fluid Mechanics (3), Heat Transfer (3), Theories of Chem. Eng. (2½)	
Total	18+

Level V—Semester IX	Credits
Panca Sila	2
Thesis *(Skripsi)*	2
Electives	9
Acoustics (3), Classical Mechanics (4), Elasticity Theory (3), Instrumentation (2), Optics (4), Relativity Theory (4), Stocastic Processes (4)	
Humanities Electives	2
Develop. Econ. (1), Industrial Economics (1), Industrial Psych. (2), Intro. to Law (1), Philosophy of Science (1), Rural & Urban Sociology (2)	
Total	15

Level V—Semester X	Credits
Thesis *(Skripsi)*	6
Electives	10
Electrodynamics (4), High Energy Physics (4), Hydrodynamics (3), Quantum Mechanics/Relativity (4), System of Optional Regulations (3)	
Total	16

SOURCE: *Buku Petunjuk, Tahun Akademi* 1976 (Catalog for the 1976 Academic Year), Institut Teknologi 10 Nopember, Surabaya.

Table 10

Curriculum (1976) in General Economics Leading to the *Sarjana* Degree, at (Public) Lampung University (Universitas Lampung)

Level I	Semester I	Level I	Semester II
Accounting I	3	Accounting II	3
Business Organization I	2	Business Organization II	2
Economic History	2	Descriptive Statistics	3
English I	2	English II	2
Finance I	2	Finance II	2
Intro. to Law I	2	Intro. to Law II	2
Intro. to Micro Econ. Theory	3	Intro. to Macro Econ. Theory	3
Mathematics	3	Mathematics II	3
Panca Sila	2	Micro Econ. Theories	3
Total credits	21	Total credits	23

Level II	Semester III	Level II	Semester IV
Civil Law	2	Business Law	2
Cooperatives & Rural Devel. I	3	Cooperatives & Rural Devel. II	3
Macro Econ. Theory I	3	Inductive Statistics	3
Managerial Accounting I	3	Macro Econ. Theory II	3
Matrix	2	Managerial Accounting II	3
Price Theory I	2	Price Theory II	2
Religion I	2	Religion II	2
Sociology I	2	Sociology II	2
Total credits	19	Total credits	20

Level III	Semester V	VI	Level IV	Semester VII	VIII
Demography	2	2	Adv. Econ. Theory	2	2
Economic Development	2	2	Adv. Gov't Finance	3	3
Economic Planning	2	2	Adv. International Econ.	2	2
Government Finance	2	2	Adv. Money & Banking	2	2
International Econ.	2	2	Fiscal Law	2	2
Intro. to Management	2	2	Indonesian Economy	3	3
Microecon. Theory	3	3	Organizational Theory	2	2
Money & Banking	2	2	Personnel Management	3	3
Research Methods	3	3			
Total credits	20	20	Total credits	19	19

Level V	Semester IX	X
Agricultural Economics	2	2
National Income Anal.	2	2
Project Evaluation	2	–
Seminar, Int'l. Econ.	3	3
Seminar, Money & Bank.	3	3
Seminar, Public Finance	3	3
Skripsi		+
Total credits	15	13+

Source: *Katalog Universitas Lampung*, Telukbetung, 1975.

Table 11

Curriculum (1965-72) in Economics Leading to the *Sarjana* Degree, at (Private) Krisnadwipayana University (Universitas Krisnadwipayana)

Level I—First Year	Level II—Second Year
Accounting	Business Administration
Cooperatives	Economic Development
Economic Theory I	Financial Management I
English	Fiscal Policy
Law	Management
Mathematics	Philosophy
Money & Banking	Public Finance
	Statistics I
	Theory of National Economics
Level III—Third Year	**Level IV—Fourth Year**
Balance Sheet Analysis	Cost Accounting II
Banking	Economic Theory II
Cost Accounting I	Financial Management
International Trade	Linear Programming
Marketing I	Organization Theory
Panca Sila	Personnel Management
Research Methods	Statistics III
Statistics II	

Level V—Fifth Year

Business Finance
Decision Making & Techniques (Seminar)
Marketing II (Seminar)
Production Management
Thesis *(Skripsi)*

Staff and Students[5]

Forty-eight per cent of the teaching staff at the public universities and institutes were full-time or "permanent" in 1975, compared to only 29% at the private institutions (academies included). The "non-permanent" or part-time staff were employees of other universities or government agencies, or were privately employed.

5. Data from two sources: Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, *Statistik Perguruan Tinggi Negeri* (Jakarta, 1975), and Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, *Data Sementara Perguruan Tinggi Swasta 1975*.

The staff-student ratio at the public universities in 1975 was 1:5 while the full-time staff-student ratio was 1:11. In the private institutions (including the academies), the staff-student ratio was 1:8, with full-time staff-student ratio being 1:34. Since the part-time staff usually have many obligations outside the institution, the ratio of full-time staff to student is more important.

In 1975, 28% of all students at the public universities and institutes were women; at the private institutions, 27% were women in 1974.

Most of the students in public and private higher education are enrolled in a *sarjana muda* program. The data below give the percentages of the age group enrolled at each level. It also demonstrates that the third year of the *sarjana muda* level and the second year of the *sarjana* level in public institutions have higher percentages of the total number of students than do the previous years. This is often due to lack of guidance and to students not sitting the final examinations because of fear of failure.

		Public Universities and Institutes	Private Institutions (including academies)
Persiapan (Introductory)	Level I	28%	39%
Sarjana Muda I	Level II	18%	28%
Sarjana Muda II	Level III	29%	25%
Sarjana I	Level IV	12%	7%
Sarjana II	Level V	13%	1%

The 1975 student population of the public universities and institutes was distributed among the various faculties as follows:

Faculties	Percentages
Social Sciences (including economics)	19%
Engineering and Technology	13%
Law	11%
Medicine	10%
Agriculture	9%
Exact Sciences	4%
Humanities and Languages	4%
Education and Teacher Training: Education (7%); Teacher Training (3%); Teacher Training-Social Sciences (8%); Teacher Training-Language & Arts (4%); Teacher Training-Exact Sciences (4%); Teacher Training-Technology (4%).	30%

Diplomas

Document 9 is a diploma for the *sarjana* degree in economics from Krisnadwipayana University. Note that (a) states that the faculty is *disamckan* (equalized). Document 9a is an English translation of Document 9.

Document 10 is the diploma awarded by the KOPERTI (Coordinator of Private Education) to a student who, after passing the coursework at a

Universitas Krisnadwipajana

Disamakan dengan Perguruan Tinggi Negeri
Kep. Men. P.T.I.P. No. 39/1966
JAKARTA

Alamat :
Jalan Tegal No. 10
Jakarta 10517
Telpon O.C. 31249

Jakarta, 10 - 12 - 1974

Nama :
No. D.P. : 2596/C
Lahir : Sirebon, 9-Agustus-1946

PERNYATAAN JUDICIUM

Panitya Ujian FAKULTAS EKONOMI UNIVERSITAS KRISNADWIPAJANA di Jakarta, hari ini tanggal 10 - 12 - 1974 mempertimbangkan dan memutuskan, bahwa Saudara telah lulus dalam menempuh Ujian SARJANA LENGKAP.

Dengan ini Saudara diperbolehkan mempergunakan Gelar Doktorandus/Doktorandi disingkat Drs/Dra. didepan nama Saudara dan bertanggung dengan selesainya Ujian penghabisan ini, atas nama DEWAN DOSEN FAKULTAS EKONOMI UNIVERSITAS KRISNADWIPAJANA mengucapkan Selamat.

KETUA PANITYA UJIAN / DEKAN
FAKULTAS EKONOMI
UNIVERSITAS KRISNADWIPAJANA

Pasfoto penulis

(Prof. Paul Mewira, S.E.)

SEKRETARIS PANITYA UJIAN

(Drs. J.H.B. Sar)

Document No. 9

UNIVERSITY "KRISNADWIPAJANA"

Equally as State Higher Education

Department's decision PTIP No. 39/1966

Jakarta

Address: Jl. Tegal 10
Jakarta
Tel: 31249

Jakarta, December 10, 1974

Name :

No. D.P. : 2596/C

Birth Date & Place: Sirebon, August 9, 1946

DECLARATION OF JUDICIUM

The Committee of the Examination of the Faculty of Economic Krisnadwipajana University in Jakarta, to date December 10, 1974, considered and decided, that you have passed the examination in full Sarjana.

You may use the title of Doktorandus (Drs.) before your name and due to this final examination, on behalf of the Council of the Lecturers of the Faculty of Economic, Krisnadwipajana University expresses their congratulations.

Chairman of the Committee Examination
Faculty Economic
Krisnadwipajana University

Prof. Paul Mewira, S.E.

Document No. 9a

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"recognized" or "listed" faculty of a private institution, passed the public or state exam. Usually, only students from the recognized faculties would sit this exam; however, the exam is available for students from listed faculties. (See Chapter Four, "Categories of Private Institutions.")

Document 10 provides the following information: (a) geographical area within the region of the KOPERTI (coordinator); (b) name of student; (c) date and place of birth; (d) student number; (e) faculty; (f) discipline studied; (g) name of university; (h) status number and date of categorization; (i) signature of KOPERTI (coordinator); (j) photograph of student; (k) signatures of the director and the secretary of the public or state examination board. The reverse side of this diploma states the subject matter (courses) covered by the state examination, plus the title of the *skripsi* (thesis).

Document 11 is an *ijazah* (diploma) from Hasanuddin University. This diploma can be used by the faculties awarding the *sarjana*. The reverse side of this diploma also lists the courses passed in the *sarjana* program and states the title of the *skripsi*.

DEPARTEMEN PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
a KOORDINATORAT PERGURUAN TINGGI SWASTA WILAYAH VII
SULAWESI, MALUKU DAN IRIAN JAYA

IJAZAH

Panitia Ujian Negara yang dibentuk dengan Surat Keputusan Koordinatör Perguruan Tinggi Swasta Wilayah VII Sulawesi Maluku dan Irian Jaya tanggal ..... 19 ..... No. .....
menetukan bahwa :

b N a m a : .....
c Lahir pada tanggal : ..... di .....
d N I R M ..... No. Pokok .....
lulus ujian *SARJANA* .....
Pemegang Ijazah ini terakhir terdaftar sebagai mahasiswa pada e Fakultas .....
f jurusan ..... g Universitas .....
h Status Terdaftar No. ..... tanggal .....

LEGALISASI
No. : .....
Tgl. : .....
Mengetahui,
KOPERTIS WILAYAH VII

Photo

..... 19 .....
Panitia Ujian Negara
Koordinatorat Perguruan Tinggi Swasta Wilayah VII
Sulawesi, Maluku dan Irian Jaya
Ketua Materai Sekretaris

Document No. 10

Universitas Hasanuddin

No. .....

PIMPINAN UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN MENERANGKAN BAHWA:

.....

LAHIR DI ..... PADA TANGGAL .....

TELAH LULUS UJIAN SARJANA

Photo

No. Induk .....

DI FAKULTAS .....
JURUSAN .....
PAD. TANGGAL ..... DAN OLEH KARENA ITU
BERHAK MEMAKAI GELAR .....

Ujung Pandang, ... 197

REKTOR DEKAN

.....

Document No. 11

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Chapter Eight

Graduate Education

Degrees

Graduate education is now defined as coursework leading to an advanced degree beyond the *sarjana* level. Before 1973 several universities and institutes referred to the *sarjana* degree as a graduate degree, and the fourth and fifth years of study as graduate education. Even in 1977 some university staff felt the *sarjana* was graduate education, though officially graduate education is post-*sarjana* education *(pendidikan pasca sarjana)*.

In 1975, the Institute of Agriculture, Bogor, began to award the *Magister Sains* (Master of Science) degree, which was available in 11 fields of specialization and required four semesters of coursework plus a thesis (see Table 12). Admission to the *magister* degree program requires the applicant to have the *insinyur* or *sarjana* degree with a grade point average of at least 2.5 (1-4 grading scale) or at least 6.25 (1-10 grading scale).

The Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) is also awarded by several public institutions. The Institute of Agriculture, Bogor, planned to offer a Ph.D. degree program beginning in 1978. The Faculty of Economics, Gadjah Mada University, began to offer the Ph.D. in economics in 1977. This three-year program consists of 48 semester hours (minimum) of coursework and a dissertation. Admission to the program requires a *sarjana* in economics from a public university or from an "equalized" faculty of a private university, plus demonstration of an acceptable level of knowledge of economic principles, mathematics, statistics, and English. A master's *(magister)* degree is not required for this Ph.D. program which follows directly upon the *sarjana*.

Another graduate degree is the *Doktor*, which can be awarded by an institutional senate composed of full professors and deans, who vote to confer the degree upon a professor or scholar who has demonstrated outstanding scholarship or research ability. The professor must have a "promotor," plus two other faculty members who already hold the *Doktor* or Ph.D. degree to promote his/her case. Since the criteria for "outstanding scholarship or research" have not been defined, the *Doktor* degree rarely has been awarded. The *Doktor* degree is inherited from the Dutch, and it may be granted more frequently as the Ministry awards money and travel for research. The weakness of the *Doktor* degree program is the lack of guidance from the "promotors."

Table 12

Curriculum (1977-78) in Agricultural Economics Leading to the *Magister Sains* Degree, at the (Public) Institute of Agriculture, Bogor (Institut Pertanian Bogor)

Semester I	Credits	Semester II	Credits
Microeconomic Theory	3	Population Studies	3
Macroeconomic Theory	3	Quantitative Methods in Economics	3
Research Methods, Social Sciences	3	Electives	6
Statistical Analysis	4		
Total	13	Total	12

Semester III	Credits	Semester IV	Credits
Quantitative Methods in Economics II	3	Seminar	1
Thesis Research	+	Thesis Research	+
Electives	3		
Total	6+	Total	1+

Electives in Agricultural Economics (3 credits each): Application of Microeconomic Theory; Farm Management; International Trade; Marketing; Planning for Agr. Development; Project Evaluation; Research Economics.

Source: *1977-78 Graduate Catalog, Institut Pertanian Bogor.*

Graduate programs with coursework are to be developed in certain fields in the next few years, according to the Directorate General of Higher Education. The proposed fields and institutions are as follows:

Agriculture: Gadjah Mada University; Institute of Agriculture, Bogor (Ph.D., 1978); Padjajaran University.

Economics: Gadjah Mada University (Ph.D., 1977); Padjajaran University.

Education/Pedagogy: Institutes of Teacher Training and Education at Bandung, Jakarta, Malang, and Yogyakarta.

Law: Airlangga University; Gadjah Mada University; University of Indonesia.

Literature/Languages: University of Indonesia.

Medicine: Airlangga University: Gadjah Mada University; Padjajaran University.

Science & Technology (Engineering): Institute of Technology, Bandung.

Social Sciences: Gadjah Mada University; University of Indonesia.

Diplomas

Document 12, the *ijazah* (diploma) awarded by the Institute of Agriculture, Bogor, for the *Magister Sains* degree, provides the following information:

(a) name of institution; (b) name of student; (c) date and place of birth; (d) degree; (e) discipline; (f) date degree awarded; (g) photograph and thumb print; (h) signature of Director of Graduate School *(Sekolah Pasca Sarjana)*; (i) signature of Rector.

IJAZAH

a Institut [illegible] Bogor

Memberikan kepada

b

lahir di : tanggal :

d Gelar Magister Sains

e Jurusan

Sekolah Pasca Sarjana, tanggal f

Oleh karena itu ia mempunyai hak dan wewenang yang berhubungan dengan gelarnya.

	DIREKTUR SEKOLAH PASCA SARJANA	REKTOR
PHOTO DAN TANDA TANGAN PEMEGANG		
NRP. Mahasiswa No. Ijazah g	( ) h NIP.	( ) i NIP.

Document No. 12

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Chapter Nine

Special Considerations and Placement Recommendations

Introduction

Diplomas. Students graduating from elementary school, junior secondary school, and senior secondary school receive a certificate or diploma. Higher education institutions award diplomas for the degree attained, which may be one of the following: *sarjana muda, sarjana, insinyur, Magister Sains, Dokter Gigi, Dokter Hewan, Dokter Medikal, Doktor,* and Doctor of Philosophy.

Copies of diplomas or certificates and of translations should be certified by the school or institution or by the U.S. Embassy, the U.S. International Communication Agency (ICA), or the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID).

Transcripts. In most institutions, record-keeping has been haphazard at best. Some faculties in a few institutions have thorough records of all students and their coursework with final grades, but, generally, transcript preparation is an arduous task for the faculty, school, and institutional officials.

The reverse side of the senior secondary diploma generally states the courses completed by the student, with the grades earned in each course. Often, only the second or third years of senior secondary coursework are stated. (If a senior secondary school transcript is required for all three years of coursework, a special request must be sent to the school.) The transcript provides grades for each subject, but does not give a cumulative average. The transcript does state the *predikat* (written assessment) of the student, e.g., *sangat baik* (very good), *baik* (good), or *biasa* (average). If the coursework is on a semester-credit basis, a cumulative grade score could be computed. If the courses are merely listed, a cumulative average can be approximated by treating all courses as equal in value.

At the higher education level, transcripts are becoming more readily available as the record-keeping process has improved. Yet it remains difficult to obtain transcripts from most institutions.

The reverse side of a diploma may state the courses completed and passed during the degree examination. The title of the *skripsi* (thesis) may also be stated for the *sarjana* degree. However, the courses stated on the reverse

side of the diploma may be only the courses completed in the final year(s) of the degree, e.g., the third year of the *sarjana muda* program, or the fourth and fifth years of the *sarjana*.

Some institutions and faculties are beginning to issue transcripts which state the date of admission, courses completed, credit hours, grades, and date of degree conferral. Generally, no cumulative grade average will be stated, but the grading scale used by the institution will usually be mentioned. In some cases, the transcript may not give course credit hours, since the credit system is a recent development.

Courses and credits are only shown on the transcript when the work has been completed successfully. Gaps in the academic process are not explained, and there is no way of knowing from reading the transcript if a student has dropped out for a year or has repeated a course.

Quality Clues—The Institution

The following quality clues may be used in the credential evaluation process:

- **"State of the Art" (Institution Evaluation)/Public Universities and Institutes.** The Ministry of Education and Culture has provided categorizations of the public universities and institutes and their faculties (see Chapter Seven, "State of the Art," and Appendix B). Although the provincial institutions may not be categorized as "first" institutions with "A" faculties, students from these institutions often have high academic motivation because their candidacy to study abroad generally has the full support of their faculty and institution.
- **Categorization of Private Institutions.** The Ministry of Education and Culture has placed the faculties of private institutions into three categories, with the first category *disamakan* ("equalized") being equivalent to the faculties of public institutions. Other categories are *diakui* ("recognized") and *terdaftar* ("listed"). Note that the faculty, not the institution, is placed in a category, although the diploma and transcript may read "institution." (See Chapter Four, "Categories of Private Institutions," and Appendix A.)
- **Academic Senior Secondary Schools.** Until 1970, private senior secondary schools were in general considered to be of higher quality than the public ones. Presently, the quality of public and private senior secondary schools is about the same, with good and poor institutions of each type. Urban schools are usually the strongest. The exact science stream *(Jurusan Ilmu Pasti/Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam)* generally attracts the best students.

Quality Clues—The Student

- **Grades.** In the Indonesian educational system, the passing grade on the 1-10 grading scale is 5.75 (5 may be a conditional pass). At the secondary level, the average grade has been approximately 7; at the higher educa-

tional level, the *average grade* has been between 6.0 and 6.2. Sometimes class rank, which may assist in predicting academic success, can be obtained from the school. (See Chapter Four, "Examinations and the Grading System.") It is important to note the consistency of the grades and the time gaps in the student's progress which may indicate repetition of courses.

- **Honors.** The diploma for the *sarjana muda* or *sarjana* degrees may state the *predikat* (written assessment) of the student's overall coursework. The honors are *magna cum laude* (with high honors), *cum laude* (with honors), *dengan sangat memuaskan* (with high satisfaction), or *biasa* or *memuaskan* (standard pass). The unmarked diploma can be assumed to be *biasa*.
- **Length of Time of Studies.** Although it is not always true that the weaker students spend a longer time pursuing the three-year *sarjana muda* or the five-year *sarjana*, generally it is fair to say that students who complete the degrees within the three and five-year time periods are the better students.
- **Employment Since Graduation.** Students who have recently completed their studies will find it easier to continue than those who wait for a long period before resuming study. However, if a student is employed in a field relevant to the field of study, the delay may be beneficial. Caution should be exercised in accepting students who graduated more than 12 years previously unless their employment directly relates to the field of study.
- **Sponsorship of the student.** Several bilateral and private donor agencies have rigorous selection procedures. If a student has been screened and selected by a donor agency, the probability of academic success is high. Selection needs to be verified by the agency (e.g., Rockefeller Foundation, the Agricultural Development Council, etc.).
- **English Language Proficiency.** If the student has a good score on TOEFL or a comparable English proficiency test, the probability of academic success is greatly increased. Academic success is nearly impossible unless the student becomes proficient in English. (The TOEFL is given regularly at four major sites in Indonesia, periodically at others.)

Certifying Credentials

Admissions officers should request that copies of all documents be authenticated by the school or institution, or by the U.S. Embassy. English translations should be required; they can be obtained by the student from the school or institution or from the U.S. Embassy.

A diploma must bear the name and seal of the institution, the name and photograph of the student, the signature of the rector and faculty dean or director of the institution, and the stamp of the institution or the ministry responsible for the institution. If the institution is private, the diploma must also state the category of the faculty and the number and date of the decision on category by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

A transcript must also bear the name and seal of the institution, the signature of the faculty dean or director of the institution, and the stamp of the institution or ministry responsible for the institution.

For questions concerning the authenticity of credentials, it is possible to write directly to the dean of the faculty involved and/or the rector of the institution, or to the Directorate General of Higher Education, Ministry of Education and Culture, Jakarta, Indonesia. The Cultural Affairs Officer of ICA and the Education & Human Resources Officer of AID, of the U.S. Embassy, will also assist in credential verification. They can be reached at the following addresses:

Cultural Affairs Officer
ICA—Embassy of the United States
APO San Francisco, CA 96356

Human Resources & Development Officer
USAID—Embassy of the United States
APO San Francisco, CA 96356

Placement Recommendations

[AUTHOR'S NOTE: These placement recommendations should be used in conjunction with the appropriate sections of the text, and the Appendices. The recommendations are based upon the degree earned or number of years of education rather than upon quality. Quality clues (including categorization of private institutions) have been described in the text and in the Appendices.]

The placement recommendations were approved by the National Council on the Evaluation of Foreign Educational Credentials, August 8, 1978. For an explanation of the role of the Council, see p. 67.

Educational Background of Indonesian Students	Placement Recommendations for U.S. Admissions Officers
I. Elementary and Secondary Levels (pp. 8-16)	
A. Elementary school: completed the full 6-yr. program or less (primary school diploma for completion)	may be considered for placement on a year-for-year basis up to grade 7.
B. Junior secondary school, academic, and vocational (commercial, home economics, technical): completed the full 3-yr. program or less (diploma for completion)	may be considered for placement on a year-for-year basis up to grade 10.
C. Senior secondary school	
1. academic (*sekolah menengah atas*/SMA)	
a. completed less than the 3-yr. program	may be considered for placement on a year-for-year basis up to grade 12.
b. completed the program and received the *surat tanda tamat belajar* (diploma)	may be considered for freshman admission.
2. vocational senior secondary—technical (*sekolah teknik menengah*/STM); commercial (*sekolah menengah ekonomi atas*/SMEA); teacher training (*sekolah*	

Educational Background of Indonesian Students	Placement Recommendations for U.S. Admissions Officers
pendidikan guru/SPG); home economics (*sekolah kependidikan ketrampilan atas*/SKKA):	
a. completed less than the 3-yr. program	may be considered for placement on a year-for-year basis up to grade 12.
b. completed the program and earned the *surat tanda tamat belajar* (diploma)	may be considered for freshman admission where senior secondary curriculum is appropriate preparation.
II. Postsecondary Education (pp. 27-33, 35-40, 41-55)	
A. *Sarjana muda* programs at the following types of institutions: academies, institutes, *sekolah tinggi*, universities	
1. Public Institutions:	
a. completed part of the program	may be considered for undergraduate admission with transfer credit determined on a course-by-course basis.
b. received a *sarjana muda* degree	may be considered for undergraduate admission with up to three academic years of transfer credit determined on a course-by-course basis.*
2. Faculties of private institutions which have been categorized *disamakan* (equalized):	
a. completed part of the program	may be considered for undergraduate admission with transfer credit determined on a course-by-course basis.
b. received a *sarjana muda* degree	may be considered for undergraduate admission with up to three academic years of transfer credit determined on a course-by-course basis.*
3. Faculties of private institutions which have been categorized *diakui* (recognized):	
a. completed part of the program	may be considered for undergraduate admission with transfer credit determined on a course-by-course basis in accordance with institutional policies concerning students from U.S. institutions which do not have regional accreditation.
b. received a *sarjana muda*, but did not pass the state examination	may be considered for undergraduate admission with up to three academic years of transfer credit determined on a course-by-course basis in accordance

*In the future, some *sarjana muda* degree programs may be reduced to less than three years. In such cases, credit should be given on a course-by-course basis.

Educational Background of Indonesian Students	Placement Recommendations for U.S. Admissions Officers
	with institutional policies concerning students from U.S. institutions which do not have regional accreditation.*
c. received a *sarjana muda*, passed the state exam, and received the government (KOPERTI) statement of equivalence. (See Document 10.)	may be considered for undergraduate admission with up to three academic years of transfer credit determined on a course-by-course basis.*
4. Faculties of private institutions which have been categorized *terdaftar* (listed):	
a. completed part of the program	may be considered for undergraduate admission on the basis of senior secondary school records and diploma. Transfer of credit may be determined on a course-by-course basis in accordance with institutional policies concerning students from U.S. institutions which do not have regional accreditation.
b. received a *sarjana muda*, but did not pass the state exam	may be considered for undergraduate admission on the basis of senior secondary school record and diploma. Up to 3 academic years of transfer credit determined on a course-by-course basis may be awarded in accordance with institutional policies concerning students from U.S. institutions which do not have regional accreditation.*
c. received the *sarjana muda*, passed the state exam, and received the government (KOPERTI) statement of equivalence.	may be considered for undergraduate admission with up to 3 academic years of transfer credit determined on a course-by-course basis.*
B. *Sarjana* (or *sarjana lengkap*) program at the following types of institutions: institutes, *sekolah tinggi*, and universities	
1. Public institutions:	
a. completed part of the program	may be considered for undergraduate admission with transfer credit determined on a course-by-course basis.†
b. received the *sarjana*.	may be considered for graduate admission with no advanced standing.

*In the future, some *sarjana muda* degree programs may be reduced to less than three years. In such cases, credit should be given on a course-by-course basis.

†There is a trend at some institutions to eliminate the *sarjana muda* degree and to offer only the *sarjana* degree. Transfer credit should be considered for all work completed since senior secondary school.

Educational Background of Indonesian Students	Placement Recommendations for U.S. Admissions Officers
2. Faculties of private institutions which have been categorized *disamakan* (equalized):	
a. completed part of the program	may be considered for undergraduate admission with transfer credit determined on a course-by-course basis. *
b. received the *sarjana*	may be considered for graduate admission with no advanced standing.
3. Faculties of private institutions which have been categorized *diakui* (recognized):	
a. completed part of the program	may be considered for undergraduate admission with transfer credit determined on a course-by-course basis in accordance with institutional policies concerning students from U.S. institutions which do not have regional accreditation.*
b. received the *sarjana* but did not pass the state exam	may be considered for graduate admission in accordance with institutional policies concerning students from U.S. institutions which do not have regional accreditation.
c. received the *sarjana*, passed the state exam, and received the government (KOPERTI) statement of equivalence. (See Document 10.)	may be considered for graduate admission with no advanced standing.
4. Faculties of private institutions which have been categorized *terdaftar* (listed):	
a. completed part of the program	may be considered for undergraduate admission on the basis of senior secondary school records and diplomas. Transfer credit may be determined on a course-by-course basis in accordance with institutional policies concerning students from U.S. institutions which do not have regional accreditation.*
b. received the *sarjana* but did not pass the state exam	may be considered for undergraduate admission on the basis of senior secondary school records and diplomas. Transfer credit may be determined on a course-by-course basis in accordance

*There is a trend at some institutions to eliminate the *sarjana muda* degree and to offer only the *sarjana* degree. Transfer credit should be considered for all work completed since senior secondary school.

Educational Background of Indonesian Students	Placement Recommendations for U.S. Admissions Officers
	with institutional policies concerning students from U.S. institutions which do not have regional accreditation.
c. received the *sarjana* degree, passed the state exam, and received the government (KOPERTI) statement of equivalence	may be considered for graduate admission with no advanced standing.
III. Dental and Medical Education* (pp. 21, 46)	
Dokter Gigi (Doctor of Dentistry) or *Dokter Medikal* (Doctor of Medicine):	
1. completed part of the program	may be considered for graduate admission with transfer credit determined on a course-by-course basis depending upon program and institution in accordance with Sections II A and II B.
2. received the *Dokter Gigi* (Doctor of Dentistry) or *Dokter Medikal* (Doctor of Medicine) degree	may be considered for graduate admission.
IV. Graduate Education (pp. 21-22, 56-58)	
A. *Magister Sains* (Master of Science)	
1. completed part of the program	may be considered for graduate admission with transfer credit determined on a course-by-course basis.
2. received the *Magister Sains* (Master of Science) degree†	may be considered to have a degree comparable to a U.S. master's degree.
B. *Doktor* degree awarded upon completion of a research program	not comparable to a U.S. Ph.D.
C. Ph.D. degree	
1. completed part of the program	may be considered for graduate admission with transfer credit determined on a course-by-course basis.
2. received the Ph.D. upon completion of a 3-5 year program of coursework beyond the *sarjana* degree, plus a dissertation (not to be confused with the Indonesian *Doctorandus, Doctoranda*, or *Doktor*)	may be considered to have a degree comparable to a U.S. Ph.D.

*Nursing education is a *sarjana muda* program in the public and private academies.
†Sometimes a *sarjana* degree is erroneously translated "Master of Science."

[The Council on the Evaluation of Foreign Educational Credentials has several purposes: to establish priorities for research and publication of country or regional studies; to keep admissions officers and other interested persons as up-to-date as possible about changes in foreign educational systems; and to review and to modify as necessary recommendations drafted by World Education Series authors or others who might ask for such review. The composition of the Council changes as the constituent organizations appoint new representatives. Consistency among volumes is sought, despite changes in the Council's make-up, but still, some differences may occur. In voting on individual recommendations, decision is by simple majority. Council members are listed inside the front cover of WES volumes.

The recommendations attempt to cover all levels of formal education in roughly chronological order up through the highest degree conferred. They are based on the text of the book and should be used in conjunction with it. Recommendations, as developed through discussion and consensus in the Council, are not directives, but rather are guidelines to help the admissions officer determine the admissibility and appropriate level of placement of students who have studied outside the United States. Admissions officers may wish to apply the recommendations flexibly, rather than literally.

The Council carefully phrases its recommendations. For example, a recommendation may state: "May be considered for up to three years of transfer credit." The implication is that the U.S. institution may consider giving less than or as much as three years of credit, the decision to be based upon many factors—age of the applicant's transfer study, applicability of the study to the U.S. curriculum, quality of grades, etc.

Certain recommendations may be identical; e.g., "May be considered for freshman standing" may be recommended for holders of two different kinds of diplomas. However, use of the same statement does not mean that the two diplomas are identical in nature, in quality, or in the quantity of education they represent.

Also, while usually aware of educational policies in the country under study, the Council does not necessarily set its recommendations in conformity with the country's policies. Rather, the recommendations reflect U.S. philosophy and structure of education. For example, if in the country under study a secondary school graduate from technical studies is prohibited from entering university, the Council may still recommend consideration for freshman standing in the United States. Sometimes, in order to alert the reader to the fact that the prior education may be heavily specialized or notably different from U.S. education, another phrase may be added, such as "where such educational background is appropriate." It is assumed that admissions officers will read supporting pages in the text before making judgments in accordance with the policies of their own institutions.]

Appendix A

Alphabetical List of Tertiary Institutions (Academies, Institutes, *Sekolah Tinggi,* Universities)

In this Appendix are listed alphabetically the public and private academies, institutes, *sekolah tinggi* (advanced schools), and universities. Since 1971, several public university level institutes have been closed or absorbed within the public universities and other institutes and may not be included. Part I includes the academies *(akademi*/akd.); Part II, the institutes *(institut);* Part III, the advanced schools *(sekolah tinggi);* and Part IV, the universities *(universitas).*

The following information should be kept in mind by the reader: (1) For alphabetization purposes, the first word following the type of institution has been considered significant. (2) If the control is public, the ministry responsible is listed. (3) Faculties that award the *sarjana* degree also award the *sarjana muda* degree. (4) The categories of private institutions are from *Daftar dan Status Perguruan Tinggi Swasta di Indonesia* (Office of the Directorate General of Higher Education, 1976). Private faculties marked (†) are categorized *disamakan* ("equalized"); those marked (*) are *diakui* ("recognized"); unmarked faculties are *terdaftar* ("listed"). These categories describe the faculty at the degree level indicated; unless otherwise stated, the *sarjana muda* is in the same category as the *sarjana.* (5) Enrollment figures are from unpublished reports (1977) of the Office of the Directorate General of Higher Education. (6) "NA" indicates that data were unavailable. (7) "Jl." in the addresses of the institutions is the abbreviation for *jalan* (street).

Part I. Academies (Akd.)

Name & Address	Control/Date Founded/1977 Enrollment	Faculties Awarding *Sarjana Muda* (SM) or *Sarjana* (S) Degrees*
1. Akd. Accunting Katholik "Pignatelli"; Jl. Diponegoro 19, Surakarta, Central Java	Private/ 1970/61	SM: Accounting
2. Akd. Accunting Indonesia Jl. Khairil Anwar No. 8, Padang, West Sumatra	Private/ 1972/639	SM: Accounting

*Private faculties marked (†) are categorized *disamakan* (equalized); those marked (*) are *diakui* (recognized); unmarked faculties are *terdaftar* (listed).

3.	Akd. Administrasi Negara (Formerly in 24 locations, by 1976 had become part of the public universities)	Public (Educ.-Culture)/ NA/NA	SM: Administration
4.	Akd. Administrasi Negara "Angkasa"; Jl. Pangkalan Udara, Sulaeman Margahayu, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1967/154	SM: Public Administration
5.	Akd. Administrasi Niaga Bandung; Jl. Gardujati 18/22, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1972/826	SM: Administration
6.	Akd. Administrasi Niaga Jambi Jl. Diponegoro 16, Jambi, South Sumatra	Private/ 1969/147	SM: Accounting, Secretarial Studies
7.	Akd. Administrasi Niaga Palu Jl. Dr. Suharso 36, Palu	Private/ 1969/251	SM: Accounting, Secretarial Studies
8.	Akd. Administrasi Niaga Tanjung Karang; Jl. Jend. Suprapto No. 75, Tanjung Karang, Lampung	Private/ 1972/288	SM: Accounting, Secretarial Studies
9.	Akd. Administrasi Pembangunan Indonesia; Jl. Rangunan, Pasar Minggu, Jakarta	Private/ 1970/115	SM: Public Administration
10.	Akd. Agraria Yogyakarta	Public (Home Aff.)/NA/NA	SM: NA
11.	Akd. Agraria Pendaftaran Tanah, Semarang, Central Java	Public (Home Aff.)/NA/NA	SM: NA
12.	Akd. Ajun Akuntan Indonesia Jl. HA. Salim 57, Jakarta	Private/ 1969/61	SM: Accounting
13.	Akd. Ajun Akuntan Indonesia-Lembaga Pendidikan Indonesia; Jl. Hasanuddin 17, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1970/134	SM: Accounting
14.	Akd. Ajun Akuntan Dr. Samsi Jl. Jawa No. 24, Surabaya, East Java	Private/ NA/82	SM: Accounting
15.	Akd. Ajun Akuntan Negeri Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Public (Finance)/ NA/NA	SM: Accounting
16.	Akd. Ajun Akuntan Yogyakarta Yogyakarta, Central Java	Private/ 1968/28	SM: Accounting
17.	Akd. Ajun Akuntan "YPUP" Jl. Ratulangi No. 17, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1974/286	SM: Accounting

18.	Akd. Akuntansi Bandung Jl. Merderka No. 27, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1970/700	SM: Accounting
19.	Akd. Akuntansi Indonesia Jl. Taman Amir, Hambyah, Matraman	Private/ 1969/729	SM: Accounting
20.	Akd. Akuntansi Lembaga Pembina Usahawan Bandung; Jl. Buah Batu 135, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1974/339	SM: Accounting
21.	Akd. Akuntansi Menado (AAM) Jl. Sudirman 45, Paal II, Manado, North Sulawesi	Private/ 1975/137	SM: Accounting
22.	Akd. Akuntansi Yogyakarta Jl. Sala Bolapan, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1970/983	SM: Accounting
23.	Akd. Akunting "Borobudur" Jl. Matraman Raya 115, Jakarta	Private/ 1972/181	SM: Accounting
24.	Akd. Akunting "Jayabaya" Jl. Salemba Raya 12, Jakarta	Private/ 1952/2,006	SM: Accounting
25.	Akd. Anastesi Jakarta	Public (Health)/NA/NA	SM: Anesthesiology
26.	Akd. Angkatan ABRI (Bagian Laut); Surabaya, East Java	Public (Defense)/NA/NA	SM: Naval Studies
27.	Akd. Angkatan ABRI (Bagian Udara); Yogyakarta	Public (Defense)/ NA/NA	SM: Air Force Studies
28.	Akd. Angkatan Udara Niaga Trisakti; Jl. Kyai Tapa, Grogol, Jakarta	Private/ 1970/288	SM: Commercial Aviation
29.	Akd. Antar Negara Jl. Pucang Anom Timur No. 17A, Surabaya, E. Java	Private/ 1960/99	SM: Intn'l Bus. Econ., Intn'l Shipping Mgmt.
30.	Akd. Arsitektur Jl. Gayam No. 18, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1972/104	SM: Architecture
31.	Akd. Bahasa Asing Jakarta	Public (Educ.- Culture)/NA/NA	SM: Languages
32.	Akd. Bahasa Asing "Artha Bhakti" Jl. Giri Mulyo, P.O. Box 51, Magelang, Central Java	Private/ 1969/65	SM: English
33.	Akd. Bahasa Asing "Atmajaya" Jl. Semeru No. 18, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1971/86	SM: English
34.	Akd. Bahasa Asing, Bogor Jl. Siliwangi No. 7, Bogor, West Java	Private/ 1970/81	SM: English, Japanese

35.	Akd. Bahasa Asing "Borobudur" Jl. Matraman Raya 115, Jakarta	Private/ 1972/175	SM: English
36.	Akd. Bahasa Asing Indonesia Jl. Supratman 3, Banda Aceh, North Sumatra	Private/ NA/NA	SM: NA
37.	Akd. Bahasa Asing Indonesia Jl. KS Mangunsarkoro 51 Pav., Jakarta	Private/ 1965/112	SM: English
38.	Akd. Bahasa Asing Indonesia Jl. Sultan Hasanuddin No. 17, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1970/79	SM: English
39.	Akd. Bahasa Asing "I.P.K." Kumandaman MD VI/125, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1968/300	SM: English, French, German
40.	Akd. Bahasa Asing Katholik "Pignatelli"; Jl. Veteran No. 207, Surakarta, Central Java	Private/ 1968/130	SM: English
41.	Akd. Bahasa Asing, Malang Jl. Semeru 64, Malang E. Java	Private/ 1971/291	SM: English
42.	Akd. Bahasa Asing, Medan Jl. Imam Banjol 35, Medan, North Sumatra	Private/ 1970/268	SM: English
43.	Akd. Bahasa Asing Paulus Kompleks Stadion 41, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1968/141	SM: English
44.	Akd. Bahasa Asing Prayoga Jl. Khairil Anwar 12, Padang, West Sumatra	Private/ 1971/234	SM: English
45.	Akd. Bahasa Asing Saraswati Jl. Kamboja, Denpasar, Bali	Private/ 1968/50	SM: English
46.	Akd. Bahasa Asing Satya Widya, Jl. Jaksa Agung Suprapto 35, Surabaya, East Java	Private/ 1968/211	SM: NA
47.	Akd. Bahasa Asing 17 Jl. Veteran No. 9, Semarang, Central Java	Private/ 1969/323	SM: English
48.	Akd. Bahasa Asing Swadaya Jl. Yos Rizal, Medan, North Sumatra	Private/ 1967/188	SM: NA
49.	Akd. Bahasa Asing, Tasik Malaya; Jl. Pengoduan Kuda 42, Tasikmalaya, W. Java	Private/ 1973/58	SM: English
50.	Akd. Bahasa Asing "Trinitas" Jl. Atmodirono II/4, Semarang, Central Java	Private/ 1970/86	SM: English

51.	Akd. Bahasa Asing Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Jl. Kakatua No. 27, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Private/ NA/113	SM: English
52.	Akd. Bahasa Asing Yapari Cikapundung Barat No. 1, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1963/534	SM: English, German, French, Japanese
53.	Akd. Bahasa Asing, Yogyakarta Jl. Langenarjan Kulon No. 5A, Yogyakarta	Private/ NA/144	SM: English
54.	Akd. Bahasa Asing "YPUP" Jl. Ratulangi No. 17, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1974/233	SM: English
55.	Akd. Bahasa dan Kebudayaan Jepang; Jl. Jend. Sudirman d/a SPG Negeri Solak, Solak, West Sumatra	Private/ 1965/53	SM: Japanese Language & Culture
56.	Akd. Bank Adityawarman Jl. Prof. H. S. Yamin S. H. d/a SPG Negeri Solak, Solak, West Sumatra	Private/ 1972/NA	SM: Banking
57.	Akd. Bank & Keuangan (AIK) Jl. Bangaya No. 28, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1965/317	SM: Banking, Finance
58.	Akd. Bank & Keuangan "Patricia" Jl. HA Salim 57, Jakarta	Private/ 1967/112	SM: Banking, Finance
59.	Akd. Bank & Keuangan Swasdaya Jl. Yos Rizal 3A, Medan, North Sumatra	Private/ 1958/NA	SM: Banking, Finance
60.	Akd. Bank & Keuangan "Yapenata"; Jl. Salemba Raya No. 9 Pav., Jakarta	Private/ 1963/42	SM: Banking
61.	Akd. Bank & Management Jl. Menur No. 20, Surabaya, East Java	Private/ 1968/533	SM: Banking
62.	Akd. Bank & Management "YPUP"; Jl. Ratulangi No. 17, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1974/103	SM: Banking, Management
63.	Akd. Bank & Uang (AKBU) Jl. Wijaya II/2, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta	Private/ 1970/72	SM: Banking
64.	Akd. Bank Denpasar Jl. Panjer, P.O. Box 261, Denpasar, Bali	Private/ 1969/63	SM: Banking
65.	Akd. Bank Indonesia Jl. Slamet Riyadi No. 3, Jakarta	Private/ 1965/53	SM: Banking

66.	Akd. Bank Indonesia (ABI) Jl. Sultan Hasanuddin No. 17, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1970/191	SM: Banking
67.	Akd. Bank Indonesia YIPK Kumandaman MD 6/125, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1968/732	SM: Banking
68.	Akd. Bank Internasional Jl. Senen Raya No. 20, Jakarta	Private/ 1970/63	SM: International Banking
69.	Akd. Bank Malang Jl. Lebak Sari 36, Malang	Private/ 1970/348	SM: Banking
70.	Akd. Bank Merdeka Jl. Saminten No. 1, Bandung	Private/ 1972/181	SM: Banking
71.	Akd. Bank Muhammadiyah Jl. Kramat Raya 49, Jakarta	Private/ 1970/42	SM: Banking
72.	Akd. Bank Nasional Jl. Kramat IV/29, Jakarta	Private/ 1964/557	SM: Banking
73.	Akd. Bank Nusa Putra-Putra Jl. Jend. Sudirman, Rawa Laut, Tanjung Karang, Lampung, South Sumatra	Private/ 1967/55	SM: Banking
74.	Akd. Bank Pembangunan Amerta Jl. St. Hasanuddin 14, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta	Private/ 1972/316	SM: Banking
75.	Akd. Bank "Widya Gama" Malang Jl. Bandung No. 7, Malang, East Java	Private/ 1971/141	SM: Banking
76.	Akd. Bank YPKP Jl. Naripan No. 7, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1968/619	SM: Banking, Finance
77.	Akd. Dinas Perdagangan Jakarta	Public (Trade)/ NA/NA	SM: Trade Management
78.	Akd. Farming-Semarang Jl. Menteri Supno, Semarang, Central Java	Private/ 1960/303	SM: Agriculture*
79.	Akd. Fisioterapi Surakarta, Central Java	Public (Health)/ NA/NA	SM: Physiotherapy
80.	Akd. Geologi & Pertambangan Bandung, West Java	Public (Mines)/ NA/NA	SM: Geology, Mining
81.	Akd. Gizi Jl. Hang Jebat IV, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta *and* Jl. Kyai Maja, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta	Public (Health)/ NA/NA	SM: Nutrition

82. Akd. Grafika Indonesia Jl. Melawi 4, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta	Private/ 1965/168	SM: Offset Letters & Press
83. Akd. Gula Negara Jl. Sala 40a, Yogyakarta	Public (Agri.)/ NA/NA	SM: Sugar Industry Technology
84. Akd. Gula Surabaya Jl. Panglima Sudirman 2a, Surabaya, East Java	Private/ 1968/148	SM: Sugar Management
85. Akd. Hidrografi Jakarta	Public (Defense)/ NA/NA	SM: Hydrography
86. Akd. Hubungan Internasional Jl. HA Salim 57, Jakarta	Private/ 1965/95	SM: International Relations
87. Akd. Hukum Nasional Jl. G. Bawa Karaeng 72, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1970/173	SM: Law
88. Akd. Ilmu Administrasi Jakarta & Bandung, West Java	Public (State Admin.)/NA/NA	SM: Public Administration
89. Akd. Ilmu Administrasi (AIA) Jl. A. Yani No. 7, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1974/40	SM: Public Administration
90. Akd. Ilmu Administrasi Negara Mualana; Yusup Cicerai, Serang, Banten, West Java	Private/ 1966/185	SM: Public Administration
91. Akd. Ilmu Kehutanan (AIK) Jl. Cirebon 4a, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1966/306	SM: Forestry
92. Akd. Ilmu Keuangan & Perbankan (AIKF); Jl. Cidurian 2, Raden Saleh, Jakarta	Private/ 1970/829	SM: Banking, Finance
93. Akd. Ilmu Keuangan & Perbankan; Jl. Melati 20, Surabaya, East Java	Private/ 1968/44	SM: Banking, Finance
94. Akd. Ilmu Keuangan Pasundan (AIK); Jl. Lengkong Besar No. 68, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1971/410	SM: Accounting
95. Akd. Ilmu Keuangan Pasundan, Tasik Malaya; Jl. Dewi Sartika 18, Tasikmalaya, West Java	Private/ 1971/69	SM: Accounting
96. Akd. Ilmu Management (AIM) Jl. Pangaduan Kuda 54, Tasikmalaya, West Java	Private/ 1974/100	SM: Management
97. Akd. Ilmu Pelayaran (AIP) Jl. Gunung Sahari, Ancol, Jakarta	Public (Communications)/NA/NA	SM: Shipping, Trade, and Technology

98.	Akd. Ilmu Pelayaran Indonesia (AIPI); Jl. Kenari No. 2, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1971/478	SM: Naut. Sci., Telecommun., Shipping
99.	Akd. Ilmu Pemasyarakatan Jakarta	Public (Justice)/ NA/NA	SM: Soc. Welfare & Rehabilitation
100.	Akd. Ilmu Perbankan "Perbanas" Jl. Sindanglaya No. 1, Jakarta	Private/ 1967/157	SM: Banking
101.	Akd. Ilmu Perbankan "Perbanas" Palembang; Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 124, Palembang, E. Sumatra	Private/ 1967/174	SM: Banking
102.	Akd. Ilmu Rumah Tangga (AKIRTA); Jl. Lembang 17, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1971/71	SM: Nutrition, Cloth., & Textiles, Family Life
103.	Aad. Ilmu Sekretari Management TUGAMA; Jl. Tilak 59b1, Medan, North Sumatra	Private/ 1969/51	SM: Office Management
104.	Akd. Ilmu Sekretaris & Management; Jl. Malang 19, Jakarta	Private/ 1960/1,170	SM: Secretarial Studies*
105.	Akd. Ilmu Sekretari Management (ASM) "Harapan"; Jl. Imam Bonjol 37, Medan, N. Sumatra	Private/ NA/81	SM: Secretarial Studies
106.	Akd. Ilmu Sosial Jl. Dr. Ratulangi, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1975/160	SM: Government, Social Welfare
107.	Akd. Ilmu Statistik Jakarta	Public (Statistics)/ NA/NA	SM: Statistics, Demography
108.	Akd. Imigrasi Jakarta	Public (Justice)/ NA/NA	SM: Immigration Administration
109.	Akd. Industri & Niaga (AIN) Jl. Diponegoro 59, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1967/406	SM: Industrial Management
110.	Akd. Industri Jakarta Jl. Jend. Sudirman (Samping Komdak Metro Jaya), Jakarta	Private/ 1969/97	SM: NA
111.	Akd. Industri Logam (AIL) Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto Tromol Pos 8, Bandung, W. Java	Private/ 1972/107	SM: Metal Industry
112.	Akd. Industri Pariwisata (AIP) Jl. Ir. Juanda No. 92 Pav., Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1962/108	SM: Tourism
113.	Akd. Instrumentasi Nasional Bandung, West Java	Public (Sc. & Research)/NA/NA	SM: Fine Mechanics, Instrumentation
114.	Akd. Jakarta Academy of Language; Jl. Lombok 58, Jakarta	Private/ 1964/283	SM: Language Translation

115.	Akd. Kateketik Indonesia Widaya Juana; Jl. Jend. A. Yani No. 1, Madiun, Central Java	Private/ 1969/26	SM: NA
116.	Akd. Kepemimpinan Niaga "Jayabaya"; Jl. Salemba Raya 12, Jakarta	Private/ 1958/194	SM: Commercial Administration†
117.	Akd. Kesejahteraan Keluarga Jl. Bintaran Tengah No. 10, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1973/172	SM: Family Welfare
118.	Akd. Keuangan Bank & Pembangunan; Jl. Jend. Sudirman 50, Padang, W. Java	Private/ 1972/443	SM: Finance
119.	Akd. Keuangan & Pajak "Jaya Negara Malang"; Jl. Jaksa Agung Suprapto 87, Malang, E. Java	Private/ 1973/226	SM: Public Taxation
120.	Akd. Keuangan & Perbankan "Borobudur"; Jl. Matraman Raya 115, Jakarta	Private/ 1972/121	SM: Banking, Finance
121.	Akd. Keuangan & Perbankan Indonesia; Jl. Supratman 3, Banda Aceh, North Sumatra	Private/ NA/369	SM: Banking, Finance
122.	Akd. Keuangan & Perbankan Indonesia; Jl. Terusan Galung 9, Bandung, W. Java	Private/ NA/188	SM: Banking, Finance
123.	Akd. Keuangan & Perbankan Indonesia; Jl. Pamaten 3., Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan	Private/ 1974/1,975	SM: Banking, Finance
124.	Akd. Keuangan & Perbankan Semarang; Jl. Mugas No. 1, Semarang, Central Java	Private/ 1971/8,000	SM: Banking, Finance
125.	Akd. Kewanitaan "Tarakanita" Jl. Dr. Sutomo 62, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1967/348	SM: NA
126.	Akd. Kimia Analis Jl. Ir. Haji Juanda 3, Bogor, West Java	Public (Industry)/ NA/219	SM: Chemistry, Chemical Analysis
127.	Akd. Komunikasi Massa (AKM) Jl. Pajajaran 88, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1968/200	SM: Information, Journalism
128.	Akd. Koperasi Jakarta	Public (Manpower)/NA/NA	SM: Cooperatives Management
129.	Akd. Koperasi (AKOP) Jl. Srigala No. 26, Ujung Pandung, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1970/120	SM: Cooperatives Management
130.	Akd. Koperasi Yogyakarta Jl. Suroto No. 9, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1961/NA	SM: Cooperatives Management

131.	Akd. Koperasi 12 Juli Jl. Oto Iskandardinata 583, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1964/137	SM: Cooperatives Management
132.	Akd. Management Bank & Keuangan (AMBA); Jl. Panglima Sudirman No. 2A, Surabaya, East Java	Private/ 1968/168	SM: Bank Management
133.	Akd. Management Indonesia (AKMI); Jl. Balang Gede No. 42, Bandung, West Java	Private/ NA/NA	SM: Management
134.	Akd. Management Perusahaan "Widaya Gama"; Jl. Bandung No. 7, Malang, East Java	Private/ 1975/55	SM: Business
135.	Akd. Maritim Indonesia Jl. Letjen Haryono No. 177, Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan	Private/ 1964/108	SM: Shipping Administration
136.	Akd. Maritim Indonesia (AMI) Jl. Malang 19, Jakarta	Private/ 1960/140	SM: Maritime Studies*
137.	Akd. Maritim Nasional Indonesia Jl. Menteri Supno, Semarang, Central Java	Private/ 1963/114	SM: Shipping Theory & Practice
138.	Akd. Maritim Nasional Jakarta Raya (AMAN-JAYA); Jl. Jembatan Baru 76, Jakarta Kota	Private/ 1967/127	SM: Nautical Studies, Electronics Telecommunications
139.	Akd. Meteorologi & Geofisika Jakarta	Public (Commu- nications)/NA/NA	SM: Meteorology & Geophysics
140.	Akd. Militer Nasional Magelang, Central Java	Public (Defense)/ NA/NA	SM: Military Studies
141.	Akd. Minyak & Gas Bumi Cepu, West Java	Public (Mines)/ NA/NA	SM: Oil & Gas Technology
142.	Akd. Niaga Pembangunan Jl. Kakatua, Ujung Pandang, S. Sulawesi	Private/ NA/34	SM: Trade Development
143.	Akd. Pajak & Keuangan Indonesia (API), Jl. Irian 75, Ujung Pandang, S. Sulawesi	Private/ 1971/977	SM: Taxation, Accounting
144.	Akd. Pajak & Keuangan, Surabaya; Jl. Pemuda 17, Surabaya, East Java	Private/ 1972/719	SM: Taxation
145.	Akd. Parawisata & Perhotelan Jl. Batu Raja 6, Jakarta	Private/ 1969/129	SM: Tourism & Hotel Admin.
146.	Akd. Parawisata Bina Dharma, Bandung (AKPARBA); Jl. Aceh No. 4, Bandung, W. Java	Private/ 1974/99	SM: Tourism

147.	Akd. Pekerjaan Sosial Kristen "Widuri"; Jl. Proklamsi No. 27, Jakarta	Private/ 1957/100	SM: Social Economics
148.	Akd. Pekerjaan Umum & Teknik Negeri; 5 locations: Palembang, Semarang, Surabaya, Ujung Pandang, Yogyakarta	Public (Educ.-Culture)/NA/NA	SM: NA
149.	Akd. Pelayaran Niaga Indonesia Jl. Sugyopranoto SJ No. 37, Semarang, Central Java	Private/ 1964/265	SM: Shipping, Trade, Nautical Studies
150.	Akd. Pembangunan Jl. Probolingga No. 20, Jakarta	Private/ 1969/61	SM: Banking, Taxation, Customs
151.	Akd. Pembangunan Masyarakat Desa; Jl. Sindungnegaran No. 4, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1965/490	SM: Rural Development
152.	Akd. Pemerintahaan Dalam Negeri; Jakarta (plus 19 other locations)	Public (Home Aff.)/NA/NA	SM: Government Administration
153.	Akd. Penata Rontgen Jakarta	Public (Health)/ NA/NA	SM: Roentgen Administration
154.	Akd. Pendidikan Katekis Ruteng, Flores, East Indonesia	Private/ 1968/64	SM: Catechism*
155.	Akd. Pendidikan Kejuruan Jl. Menteng Raya 74, Jakarta	Private/ 1960/366	SM: Business Econ., Accounting
156.	Akd. Pendidikan Pekerjaan Sosial (APPS); Jl. Amana Gapa No. 17, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1970/242	SM: Social Work
157.	Akd. Penerangan Jl. Kebon Sirih 76, Jakarta	Public (Information)/NA/NA	SM: NA
158.	Akd. Penerbangan Indonesia NA	Public (Communications)/NA/NA	SM: Aviation, Aviation Technology
159.	Akd. Penilik Kesehatan Jl. Hang Jebat III, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta *and* Jl. Indrapura 17, Surabaya, E. Java	Public (Health)/ NA/NA	SM: Health Supervision
160.	Akd. Perawat Rumah Sakit Cikini Jl. Raden Saleh 40, Jakarta	Private/ 1969/144	SM: Nursing
161.	Akd. Perawat Rumah Sakit "St. Carolus"; Jl. Salemba Raya 41, Jakarta	Private/ 1962/127	SM: Nursing*
162.	Akd. Perawatan Jakarta (and other locations)	Public (Health)/ NA/NA	SM: Nursing
163.	Akd. Perawatan Gigi Prof. Dr. Moestopo (AKPERGI), Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No. 143, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1967/21	SM: Dental Technician

164.	Akd. Perbankan Indonesia Jl. Menur Pumpungan III/19, Surabaya, East Java	Private/ 1968/473	SM: Banking
165.	Akd. Perbankan "Perbanas" Jl. Pemuda 4 (Atas), Surabaya, East Java	Private/ 1970/143	SM: Banking
166.	Akd. Perdagangan Jl. Dalem Hadiwinatan, Alun-Alun Kidul, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1972/131	SM: Trade
167.	Akd. Perhotelan & Kepariwisataan; Jl. Kiyai Tapa, Grogol, Jakarta	Private/ 1969/390	SM: Hotel Administration, Tourism
168.	Akd. Perhotelan & Pariwisata Jl. Sanur No. 51A, Denpasar, Bali	Private/ 1970/273	SM: Hotel Catering, Travel Management
169.	Akd. Perhotelan & Pariwisatan Jl. Melati 20, Surabaya, East Java	Private/ 1968/NA	SM: Hotel & Catering
170.	Akd. Perhotelan Bali Jl. Cempaka No. 1, Denpasar, Bali	Private/ 1973/192	SM: Hotel Engr. Hotel Admin.
171.	Akd. Perhotelan Nasional Bandung, West Java	Public/Commun- ications)/NA/NA	SM: Tourism, Hotel Administration
172.	Akd. Perhubungan Maritim Jl. Tumapel 10, Surabaya, E. Java	Private/ 1962/87	SM Shipping & Trade Admin.
173.	Akd. Perindustrian Yogyakarta Jl. Dagen 219, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1972/703	SM: Industrial Mgmt., Indus. Tech.
174.	Akd. Perkebunan Jl. Wijaya Kusuma No. 48, Surabaya, East Java	Private/ 1963/52	SM: Plantation Management
175.	Akd. Perkebunan Bandung Jl. Kemuning 9, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1970/60	SM: Plantation Management
176.	Akd. Perniagaan Indonesia Jl. Setia Budi Tengah No. 53, Jakarta	Private/ 1953/171	SM: Commercial Administration†
177.	Akd. Perniagaan & Perusahaan Yayasan APIPSU; Jl. Jambi 23D, Medan, North Sumatra	Private/ 1956/141	SM: Trade & Business Administration
178.	Akd. Pertanian Ciawi, Bogor, West Java	Public (Agri.)/ NA/NA	SM: Agriculture
179.	Akd. Pertanian Nasional (AKPERNAS); Jl. Watu Kencana 13, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1970/266	SM: Horticulture

180.	Akd. Pertanian Tanjung Sari Tanjung Sari, Sumedang, West Java	Private/ 1965/160	SM: Agriculture, Fisheries
181.	Akd. Pertanian & Perkebunan Yapena 45; Jl. Mojopahit 109, Medan, North Sumatra	Private/ 1953/56	SM: Agri. Mechan., Econ., Field Utiliz.
182.	Akd. Perusahaan & Perniagaan (APPB); Jl. Merdeka 33, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1964/153	SM: Business Administration
183.	Akd. Pimpinan Perusahaan Jakarta (and other locations)	Public (Industry)/ NA/1,580	SM: Business Administration
184.	Akd. Pimpinan Perusahaan (APP) Ujung Pandang; Jl. Cendrawasih LRG 325, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1968/127	SM: Industrial Management
185.	Akd. Pimpinan Perusahaan Indonesia (APPI); Jl. Mangkunegaran No. 22, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1958/182	SM: Business Administration
186.	Akd. Pimpinan Perusahaan Indonesia (APPI); Jl. Jend. Sudirman, Jakarta	Private/ 1967/465	SM: Business Administration*
187.	Akd. Pimpinan Perusahaan Indonesia (APPI) Surakarta; Jl. Tembaga 9, Surakarta, Central Java	Private/ 1969/31	SM: Business Administration
188.	Akd. Pimpinan Perusahaan, Kuala-Kapuas; Jl. Tambun Bungai, Kuala Kapuas	Private/ 1971/103	SM: Business Administration
189.	Akd. Pimpinan Perusahaan, Surabaya; Jl. Urip Sumoharjo No. 5-7, Surabaya, E. Java	Private/ 1967/146	SM: Business Administration
190.	Akd. Politeknik, Kompleks ITB; Jl. Ganesha 10 Bandung, West Java	Public (Educ.- Culture)/1977/NA	SM: Elec. Engr., Mechan. Engr.
191.	Akd. Pos & Telkom Jakarta	Public (Commun- ications)/NA/NA	SM: Postal Service, Telecommunications
192.	Akd. Publistik Candradimuka Palembang (APCP); Jl. Talang Semut Lama SMP Negeri No. 1, Palembang, East Sumatra	Private/ 1968/63	SM: Press, Radio
193.	Akd. Publistik Pembangunan Diponegoro; Jl. Gadjah Mada No. 119A, Semarang, Central Java	Private/ 1969/74	SM: Publications
194.	Akd. Sandi Jakarta	Public/(State Admin.)/NA/NA	SM: Security Administration

195.	Akd. Sekretaris Bandung (ASB) Jl. Asia Afrika 84, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1970/362	SM: Secretarial Studies, Office Management
196.	Akd. Sekretaris Malang Jl. Blitar No. 3, Malang, East Java	Private/ 1972/115	SM: Secretarial Studies
197.	Akd. Sekretariat & Management Indonesia; Jl. Jaksa Agung Suprapto 16, Surabaya, E. Java	Private/ 1970/115	SM: Secretarial Studies
198.	Akd. Seni Karawitan, Jurusan Minang; Padang, West Sumatra	Public (Educ.-Culture)/NA/NA	SM: Classical Dance
199.	Akd. Seni Karawitan, Surakarta; Surakarta, Central Java	Public Educ.-Culture)/NA/NA	SM: Classical Dance
200.	Akd. Seni Rupa Nasional Jl. Danau Buyan 53, Blok FI, Pejompongan, Jakarta	Private/ 1958/5	SM: Art, Sculpture, Illustrating
201.	Akd. Seni Tari Yogyakarta	Public (Educ.-Culture)/NA/NA	SM: Dance
202.	Akd. Tata Niaga Sabang Jl. Diponego, Sabang, Sumatra	Private/ 1970/103	SM: Commercial Administration
203.	Akd. Teknik Indonesia Jl. Cidurian 2A, Raden Saleh, Jakarta	Private/ 1970/129	SM: Elec. Engr., Mechan. Engr.
204.	Akd. Teknik Mesin Industri Jl. Adisucipto Kotakpos 15, Surakarta, Central Java	Private/ 1968/87	SM: Industrial Mechanics
205.	Akd. Teknik Mesin Rajasa Jl. Genteng Kali No. 27, Surabaya, East Java	Private/ 1962/263	SM: Engineering*
206.	Akd. Teknik Mesin Yayasan UNINUS; Jl. Halamun 37, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1972/270	SM: Engineering
207.	Akd Teknik Nasional Jl. Raya Langsep 43, Malang, East Java	Private/ 1969/141	SM: Civil Engr., Mechan. Engr.
208.	Akd. Teknik Padang Jl. Ir. Hakim 6, Padang, West Sumatra	Private/ 1972/190	SM: Engineering
209.	Akd. Teknik Pekerjaan Umum (ATPU); Jl. Cianjur No. 2a, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1966/154	SM: Civil Engineering
210.	Akd. Teknik PUTL, Bandung Bandung, West Java	Public (Pub. Util.)/NA/1,027	SM: NA
211.	Akd. Teknik PUTL, Surabaya Surabaya, East Java	Public (Pub. Util.)/NA/38	SM: NA

212.	Akd. Teknik Rontgen Jakarta	Public (Health)/ NA/NA	SM: Roentgen Technology
213.	Akd. Teknik Surabaya Jl. Jimerto 42, Surabaya, East Java	Private/ 1962/484	SM: Civil Engr., Elec. Engr., Mechan. Engr.
214.	Akd. Teknologi Industri Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Public (Industry)/ NA/251	SM: Industrial Technology
215.	Akd. Teknologi Kulit Yogyakarta	Public (Industry)/ NA/167	SM: Leather Technology
216.	Akd. Teknologi Nasional (ATN) Jl. Pahlawan Ciputra 13, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1972/893	SM: Arch., Civ. Engr., Elec. Engr., Mechan. Engr.
217.	Akd. Teknologi Nasional Yogyakarta; Jl. Mataram 160A, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1972/438	SM: Civil Engr., Elec. Engr., Indus. Engr., Mineral Tech.
218.	Akd. Tekstil Berdikari (ATB) Jl. Rangga-Gading No. 6, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1963/530	SM: Textile Technology
219.	Akd. Tekstil Surabaya (AKETEKS) Jl. Wijaya Kusuma No. 48, Surabaya, East Java	Private/ 1965/162	SM: Textile Technology & Trade
220.	Akd. Tekstil TD Pardede Foundation; Jl. Bantam 21, Medan, North Sumatra	Private/ 1961/206	SM: Textile Mechan.†, Textile Tech.†, Text. Trade†
221.	Akd. Uang & Bank (AKUB) Yogyakarta; Purwanggan 47, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1965/1,088	SM: Banking & Finance*
222.	Akd. Uang & Bank "Artha Bakti" Jl. Gatot Subroto Kotak Pos 51, Magelang, Central Java	Private/ 1968/162	SM: Banking, Finance
223.	Akd. Uang & Bank Katholik "Pignatelli"; Jl. Diponegoro 19, Surakarta, Central Java	Private/ 1969/87	SM: Banking, Finance
224.	Akd. Uang & Bank Pancasila Jl. Yosodipuro No. 38, Surakarta, Central Java	Private/ 1969/198	SM: Banking, Finance
225.	Akd. Usaha Perikanan Pasar Minggu, Jakarta	Public (Agri.)/ NA/NA	SM: Fisheries
226.	Akd. Wartawan Jl. Kapasari 3-5, Surabaya, East Java	Private/ 1964/58	SM: Journalism

Part II. Institutes

[NOTE: Institutes 1-14 are all National Islamic Institutes (Institut Agama Islam Negeri/IAIN); nos. 20-51 are Institutes of Teacher Training & Education (Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan/IKIP). The translations of the other types of institutes have been given after the name unless the translation appeared to be obvious.]

Name & Address	Control/Date Founded/1977 Enrollment	Faculties Awarding *Sarjana Muda* (SM) or *Sarjana* (S) Degrees*
1. Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Alauddin; Jl. Gowa, Raya 63, Ujung Pandang, S. Sulawesi	Public (Religion)/ 1965/3,648	S: Educ., Human. & Lang., Law, Religion
2. Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Antasari; Jl. Jend. A. Yani, Banjarmasin, S. Kalimantan	Public (Religion)/ 1964/723	NA: Educ., Human. & Lang., Law, Religion
3. Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Arraniry; Banda Aceh, North Sumatra	Public (Religion)/ 1963/1,210	S: Educ., Human. & Lang., Law, Religion
4. Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Imam Bonjol; Jl. Sudirman, Padang, West Sumatra	Public (Religion)/ 1966/2,293	S: Educ., Human. & Lang., Law, Religion
5. Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Raden Fatah; Jl. Jend. Sudirman Palembang, S.E. Sumatra	Public (Religion)/ 1964/842	NA: Educ., Human. & Lang., Law, Religion
6. Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Raden Intan; Tanjung Karang, S. Sumatra	Public (Religion)/ 1968/383	NA: Educ., Human. & Lang., Law, Religion
7. Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Sultan Syarif Qasim; Pakanbaru, Central Sumatra	Public (Religion)/ 1970/375	NA: Educ., Human. & Lang., Law, Religion
8. Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Sultan Thaha Syaefuddin; Jl. Telanaipura, Jambi, Sumatra	Public (Religion)/ 1961/515	NA: Educ., Human. & Lang., Law, Religion
9. Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Sumatra Utama; Jl. Jati No. 1, Medan, N. Sumatra	Public (Religion)/ 1973/1,331	S: Educ., Human. & Lang., Law, Religion
10. Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Sunan Ampel; Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117, Surabaya, E. Java	Public (Religion)/ 1965/3,012	S: Educ., Human. & Lang., Law, Religion
11. Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Sunan Gunung Jati; Cipadung Ujung Berung, Bandung, W. Java	Public (Religion)/ 1968/3,012	S: Educ., Human. & Lang., Law, Religion

*Private faculties marked (†) are categorized *disamakan* (equalized); those marked (*) are *diakui* (recognized); unmarked faculties are *terdaftar* (listed).

12. Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Sunan Kalijaga; Jl. Solo-Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta	Public (Religion)/ 1960/3,717	S: Educ., Human. & Lang., Law, Religion
13. Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Syarif Hidayatullah; Kebayoran Lama, Jakarta	Public (Religion)/ 1963/1,706	S: Educ., Human. & Lang., Law, Religion
14. Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Walisongo; Jl. Mangunsarkoro 17, Semarang, Central Java	Public (Religion)/ 1970/1,232	S: Educ., Human. & Lang., Law, Religion
15. Institut Akuntansi Bandung (Inst. of Accounting, Bandung); Jl. Merdeka 39-41, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1973/247	SM: Accounting
16. Institut Hindu Dharma, Denpasar Jl. Kamboja, Denpasar, Bali	Private/ 1965/131	SM: Religion
17. Institut Ilmu Administrasi Negara; Jl. Veteran 10, Jakarta	Public (State Admin.)/NA/NA	S: Public Administration
18. Institut Ilmu Keuangan Jl. Purnawarman No. 99, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta	Public (Finance)/ NA/860	S: Accounting, Customs, Finance, Taxation
19. Institut Ilmu Pemerintahan (Inst. of Governmental Science); Malang, E. Java	Public (Home Aff.)/NA/516	S: Public Admin., Social Sciences
20. Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan, Bandung	[See Appendix B.]	
21. Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan, Gunung Sitoli; Jl. Gomo 115, Junung Sitoli, Nias	Private/ 1965/749	SM: Educ., Tchr. Trng. in Social Sciences
22. Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan, Jakarta	[See Appendix B.]	
23. Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan, Kristen Satya Wacana; Jl. Diponegoro No. 54-58, Salatiga, Central Java	Private/ 1956/749	S: Educ.,† Tchr. Trng. in Lang. Arts.† Tchr. Trng. in Soc. Sciences†
24. Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan, Malang	[See Appendix B.]	
25. Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan, Mataram; Jl. Pejanggik, Mataram, Lombok, East Indonesia	Private/ 1968/200	SM: Educ., Tchr. Trng. in Exact Sci., Tchr. Trng. in Soc. Sci.
26. Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan, Medan	[See Appendix B.]	
27. Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan, Menado	[See Appendix B.]	

28.	Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan Muhammadiyah; Jl. Limau I, II, & III, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta	Private/ 1957/661	SM: Educ.,† Tchr. Trng. in Lang. Arts,† Tchr. Trng. in Soc. Sci. S: Education
29.	Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan Muhammadiyah, Karanganyar; Jl. Mesjid No. 1, Karanganyar, Central Java	Private/ 1969/156	SM: Education
30.	Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan Muhammadiyah, Klaten; Jl. Pemuda Selatan No. 64, Klaten, Central Java	Private/ 1964/55	SM: Education
31.	Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan Muhammadiyah, Purwokerto, Jl. RSUP No. 1, Purwokerto, Central Java	Private/ 1965/49	SM: Education
32.	Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan Muhammadiyah, Purworejo; Jl. Kenanga No. 6, Purworejo, Central Java	Private/ 1970/80	SM: Educ., Tchr. Trng. in Lang. Arts, Tchr. Trng. in Soc. Sciences
33.	Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan Muhammadiyah, Surakarta; Jl. Sudiarto 60, Surakarta, Central Java	Private/ 1958/406	SM: Education,† Tchr. Trng. in Soc. Sciences†
34.	Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan Muhammadiyah, Yogyakarta; Jl. Kapas No. 6, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1959/176	SM: Education†
35.	Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan, Padang	[See Appendix B.]	
36.	Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan-P.G.R.I., Daerah VIII; Jl. Arjuna 36, Malang, East Java	Private/ 1957/1,397	SM: Educ., Tchr. Trng. in Soc. Sciences
37.	Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan-P.G.R.I., Temanggung; Jl. Alun-Alun, Temanggung, Central Java	Private/ 1972/83	SM: Education
38.	Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan-P G.R.I., Wates Kulong Progo, Yogyakarta; Jl. Stasiun No. 1, Wates Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1968/117	SM: Educ., Tchr. Trng. in Exact Sci., Tchr. Trng. in Soc. Sciences
39.	Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan-P.G.R.I., Yogyakarta; Jl. Ungaran No. 2, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1961/143	SM: Educ., Tchr Trng. in Soc. Sciences

40.	Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan, Samarinda; Jl. Bayangkara, Samarinda, Kalimantan	Private/ 1965/253	SM: Educ., Tchr. Trng. in Lang. Arts, Tchr. Trng. in Soc. Sciences
41.	Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan, Sanata Dharma; Mrican Tromol Pos. 29, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1955/1,261	S: Educ.,? Tchr. Trng. in Exact Sci.,? Tchr. Trng. in Soc. Sci.
42.	Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan, Semarang	[See Appendix B.]	
43.	Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan, Surabaya	[See Appendix B.]	
44.	Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan, Tabanan; Jl. Pahlawan, Tabanan	Private/ 1965/52	SM: Tchr. Trng. in Social Sciences
45.	Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan, Ujung Pandang	[See Appendix B.]	
46.	Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan Veteran, Boyolali; Boyolali, Central Java	Private/ 1967/63	SM: Tchr. Trng. in Social Sciences
47.	Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan Veteran, Jawa Tengah; Jl. Plampitan 35, Semarang, Central Java	Private/ 1967/770	SM: Tchr. Trng. in Social Sciences
48.	Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan Veteran, Magelang; Jl. Nanggulan 17, Magelang, Central Java	Private/ 1966/79	SM: Education, Tchr. Trng. in Social Sciences
49.	Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan Veteran, Sukoharjo; Jl. Wasis No. 23, Sukoharjo, Central Java	Private/ 1968/500	SM: Educ., Tchr. Trng. in Lang. Arts, Tchr. Trng. in Soc. Sci.
50.	Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan Veteran, Yogyakarta; Jl. Sultan Agung No. 12B, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1967/108	SM: Tchr. Trng. in Lang. Arts, Tchr. Trng. in Soc. Sci.
51.	Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan, Yogyakarta	[See Appendix B.]	
52.	Institut Pelayaran Niaga (Inst. of Naval Administration); Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 29, Jakarta	Private/ 1965/262	SM: Electrical Engr., Naval Technology
53.	Institut Pertanian Bogor	[See Appendix B.]	
54.	Institut Teknologi Bandung	[See Appendix B.]	
55.	Institut Teknologi Katholik Jl. Pandanaran No. 100, Semarang, Central Java	Private/ 1973/170	SM: Architecture

56. Institut Teknologi Sumatra Jl. Gedung Arca 53, Medan, North Sumatra	Private/ 1963/281	SM: Civil Engr., Electrical Engr., Mechanical Engr.
57. Institut Teknologi Surabaya	[See Appendix B.]	
58. Institut Teknologi Tekstil Jl. Jend. Achmad Yani 338, Bandung, West Java	Public (Industry)/ NA/67	S: Textile Mgmt., Textile Technology
59. Institut Theologia & Keguruan Advent (Adventist Inst. of Theology & Teacher Trng.); Jl. Cisarua, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1968/479	SM: Religion, Teacher Trng.

Part III. *Sekolah Tinggi* (Advanced Schools; Advd.)

[NOTE: The names of the "advanced schools" (*sekolah tinggi*) have not been translated except in instances where the type of school is not obvious from the degrees offered. Proper names in the titles of schools have not been repeated in translation. Schools 2-5 are called advanced schools of philosophy & religion or of philosophy but offer degrees in religion. Schools 46-52 are advanced schools of theology although some offer degrees in education.]

Name & Address	Control/Date Founded/1977 Enrollment	Faculties Awarding *Sarjana Muda* (SM) or *Sarjana* (S) Degrees*
1. Sekolah Tinggi Ekonomi-Kudus Jl. Sunan Muria No. Atas, Kudus, Central Java	Private/ 1967/170	SM: Economics
2. Sekolah Tinggi Filsafat & Theologi Katholik, Ledalero (Advd. Sch. of Catholic Philosophy & Religion); Ledalero Pos, Maumere, Flores, East Indonesia	Private/ 1969/168	SM: Religion*
3. Sekolah Tinggi Filsafat & Theologi "Suryaagungbhumi"; Jl. Nias 1-2, Bandung, W. Java	Private/ 1969/28	SM: Religion
4. Sekolah Tinggi Filsafat & Theologi "Widyasasana"; Jl. Talang 5, Malang, East Java	Private/ 197?/37	SM: Religion
5. Sekolah Tinggi Filsafat "DEVARKARA"; Jl. Percetakan Negara, Jakarta	Private/ 1970/59	S: Religion

*Private faculties marked (†) are categorized diterakan (equalized), those marked (*) are diakui (recognized); unmarked faculties are terdaftar (listed).

6. Sekolah Tinggi Hukum & Pengetahuan Masyarakat (Advd. Sch. of Law & Social Science); Jl. Prof. M. Yamin, Pakan Baru, Central Sumatra	Private/ 1962/407	SM: Law*
7. Sekolah Tingg. Hukum & Pengetahuan Masyarakat, Muhammadiyah; Jl. Ahmad Kasim 12, Bukit Tinggi, West Sumatra	Private/ 1967/195	SM: Law
8. Sekolah Tinggi Hukum Bandung Jl. Cihampelas 8, Bandung, W. Java	Private/ 1958/139	SM: Law*
9. Sekolah Tinggi Hukum Galunggung; jl. Dr. Sukarjo No. 45, Tasik Malaya, West Java	Private/ 1973/79	SM: Law
10. Sekolah Tinggi Hukum "Pangkal Perjoangan"; Jl. Tupareu, Karawang, West Java	Private/ 1965/140	SM: Law
11. Sekolah Tinggi Hukum "Surya Kencana"; Jl. Suroso 46, Cianjur, W. Java	Private/ 1964/155	SM: Law
12. Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Administrasi (Advd. Sch. of Administrative Science); Jakarta	[See Institutes, No. 17.]	
13. Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Administrasi Keuangan (Advd. Sch. of Financial Administration); Jl. Lembeh 63, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1972/33	SM: Economics, Taxation
14. Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Hukum Al Gazali, Soppeng; Soppeng, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1964/55	SM: Law
15. Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Hukum Muhammadiyah, Palembang; Jl. Kolonel Atmo 37, Palembang, Sumatra	Private/ 1973/2	SM: Law
16. Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Hukum "Purnawarman"; Jl. Kol. Singawinata No. 67, Purwakarta, West Java	Private/ 1973/171	SM: Law
17. Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Hukum "Tambun Bungai"; Jl. Pemuda, Palangka Raya, Kalimantan	Private/ 1973/101	SM: Law
18. Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kemasyarakatan; Jl. Gajahlumajang 16, Garut, W. Java	Private/ 1973/108	SM: Social Sciences

19.	Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Keuangan	[See Institutes, No. 18.]	
20.	Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Pendidikan Muhammadiyah; Jl. Budi Utomo 1, Lampung, S. Sumatra	Private/ 1970/156	SM: Education
21.	Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Politik & Kemasyarakatan (Advd. Sch. of Political & Social Science); Jl. Kancil No. 26, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1971/315	SM: Public Administration, Social Science
22.	Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Sosial Al Gazali, Barru (Advd. Sch. of Social Science); Barru, S. Sulawesi	Private/ 1974/119	SM: Public Administration
23.	Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Sosial Al Gazali, Soppeng; Soppeng, S. Sulawesi	Private/ 1964/50	SM: Public Administration
24.	Sekolah Tinggi Kateketik "Pradnyawidya"; Jl. Abubakar Ali No. 1, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1962/80	SM: Religion°
25.	Sekolah Tinggi Kedokteran "Yarsi"; Jl. Letjen Suprapto, Cempaka Putih, Jakarta	Private/ 1967/211	S: Medicine
26.	Sekolah Tinggi, Institut Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan "Catur Sakti"; Bantul, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1967/96	SM: Teacher Training
27.	Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan "Cokroaminoto," Pinrang (Advd. Sch. of Teacher Trng. & Education); Pinrang, Sulawesi	Private/ 1968/205	SM Education, Public Administration
28.	Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan "Cokroaminoto," Palopo; Palopo, Sulawesi	Private/ 1968/97	SM: Education
29.	Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan Kristen; Makale/Taker, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1967/132	SM: Teacher Training
30.	Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan, Mameso; Mameso, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1974/67	SM: Teacher Trng. in Soc. Sciences
31.	Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan, Muhammadiyah, Bengkulu; Jl. KHA Dahlan 14, Bengkulu, South Sumatra	Private/ 1971/96	SM: Education, Public Administration
32.	Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan, Tompatika (Advd. Sch. of Teacher Training & Education); Luwuk Banggai, Central Sulawesi	Private/ 1971/57	SM: Economics, Education, Teacher Trng.

33.	Sekolah Tinggi Kesejahteraan Sosial (Advd. Sch. of Social Welfare); Jl. Ir. H. Juanda 271, Bandung, West Java	Public (Social Affairs)/NA/401	S: Social Sciences
34.	Sekolah Tinggi Management Industri (Advd. Sch. of Industrial Mgmt.); Jl. Kebon Sirih 36, Jakarta	Public (Industry)/ NA/67	S: Industrial Management
35.	Sekolah Tinggi Kepemimpinan & Administrasi Perusahaan; Jl. Stasiun Kota No. 10, Surabaya, East Java	Private/ 1969/222	SM: Business Administration
36.	Sekolah Tinggi Olah Raga (Advd. Sch. of Sports); Bandung, Banjarmasin, Jakarta, Medan, Surabaya, Ujung Pandang, Yogyakarta (by 1977 all were incorporated into public IKIPs)	Public (Educ.-Cult.)/NA/NA	S: Physical Education
37.	Sekolah Tinggi Pekerjaan Sosial Jl. Jampea, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1973/114	SM: Social Sciences
38.	Sekolah Tinggi Perkebunan Yogyakarta (Advd. Sch. of Plantation Farming); Jl. Papringan 2, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1958/541	SM: Agr. Econ.,? Agr. Tech.?
39.	Sekolah Tinggi Publistik Jl. Gondangdia 14, Jakarta	Private/ 1953/231	S: Publications?
40.	Sekolah Tinggi Seni Rupa Yogyakarta	Public (Educ.-Cult.)/NA/NA	S: Fine Arts
41.	Sekolah Tinggi Sosial Politik "Iskandar Muda"; Jl. St. Alaidin Makhmudsyahi 15, Banda Aceh, North Sumatra	Private/ 1962/153	SM: Social Sciences
42.	Sekolah Tinggi Sosial Politik "Imam Bonjol"; Jl. Pondok 113 Atas, Padang, W. Sumatra	Private/ 1962/221	SM: Social Sciences
43.	Sekolah Tinggi Sospol Kodam XIII Merdeka; Jl. Mangun 2, Menado, N. Sulawesi	Private/ 1970/215	SM: Social Sciences
44.	Sekolah Tinggi Teknik Nasional (National Advd. Sch. of Engineering); Jl. Cikini 74-76, Jakarta	Private/ 1962/1,669	SM: Civil Engr.,? Elec. Engr.,? Mechan. Engr.?
45.	Sekolah Tinggi Teknik Jakarta (Advd. Sch. of Engineering); Jl. Kramat Kaya No. 93, Jakarta	Private/ 1971/148	S: Civil Engr., Elec. Engr., Mechan. Engr.
46.	Sekolah Tinggi Theologia Jl. Proklamasi 27, Jakarta	Private/ 1952/149	S: Religion

47. Sekolah Tinggi Theologia Duta Wacana, Yogyakarta; Jl. Dr. Wahidin Sudiro Husodo 21, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1962/114	S: Religion
48. Sekolah Tinggi Theologia, GPM, Ambon (Advd. Sch. of Theology); Jl. Pancasila, Ambon, E. Indonesia	Private/ 1927/105	SM: Education, Religion
49. Sekolah Tinggi Theologia Katholik Abepura, Jaya Pura, Irian Jaya	Private/ 1967/31	SM: Religion
50. Sekolah Tinggi Theologia, Klabat-Menado; Jl. Pos Air Mandidi, Menado, N. Sulawesi	Private/ 1965/313	SM: Education, Religion
51. Sekolah Tinggi Theologia, Seminari Pineleng, Menado; Pineleng, North Sulawesi	Private/ 1954/74	SM: Religion* S: Religion
52. Sekolah Tinggi Theologia Yaffry Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1932/63	SM: Religion

Part IV. Universities *(Universitas)*

Name & Address	Control/Date Founded/1976 Enrollment	Faculties Awarding *Sarjana Muda* (SM) or *Sarjana* (S) Degrees*
1. Universitas Alwasliyah Jl. Singamangaraja Km 5, Medan, North Sumatra	Private/ 1958/372	SM: Law, Religion
2. Universitas Andalas	[See Appendix B.]	
3. Universitas Airlangga	[See Appendix B.]	
4. Universitas Bogor (UNBO) Jl. Polos I, Bogor, West Java	Private/ 1961/176	SM: Economics,* Law*
5. Universitas Brawijaya	[See Appendix B.]	
6. Universitas Cendrawasih	[See Appendix B.]	
7. Universitas Chaerun Ternate Ternate, East Indonesia	Private/ NA/148	SM: Education, Law
8. Universitas Cokroaminoto Pemuda Selatan 97, Klaten, Central Java	Private/ 1963/NA	SM: Education*
9. Universitas Cut Nyak Dhien Jl. Jambi 23-D, Medan, North Sumatra	Private/ 1964/127	S: Economics

*Private faculties marked (†) are categorized *disamakan* (equalized); those marked (*) are *diakui* (recognized); unmarked faculties are *terdaftar* (listed).

10.	Universitas Darul Salam, Jombang; Jl. Merdeka 29A, Jombang, East Java	Private/ 1965/143	SM: Law, Social Sciences
11.	Universitas Dharma Agung Jl. Timor 36, Medan, North Sumatra	Private/ 1959/207	S: Economics, Law, Social Sciences
12.	Universitas Diponegoro	[See Appendix B.]	
13.	Universitas Gadjah Mada	[See Appendix B.]	
14.	Universitas Jendral Sudirman	[See Appendix B.]	
15.	Universitas Hasanuddin	[See Appendix B.]	
16.	Universitas HKBP Nomensen Jl. Sutomo 4, Medan, North Sumatra	Private/ 1954/625	SM: Education,† Public Admin.,† Religion* S: Economics†
17.	Universitas Hulo Oleo (UNHOL) Kendari, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1964/696	S: Economics, Education, Law, Social Sciences
18.	Universitas Ibnu Khaldun Jl. Senen Raya 54-47, Jakarta	Private/ 1956/350	S: Economics, Journalism, Law, Social Sciences
19.	Universitas Ibnu Khaldun Jl. Lks. S.E. Martadinata No. 4, Bogor, West Java	Private/ 1961/364	SM: Economics,* Education,* Law*
20.	Universitas Indonesia	[See Appendix B.]	
21.	Universitas Indonesia Muda Jl. Matraman Raya 177, Jatinegara, Jakarta	Private/ 1965/221	S: Civil Engr., Law
22.	Universitas Islam, Bandung (UNISBA); Jl. Taman Sari No. 1, Bandung, West java	Private/ 1958/653	SM: Education, Law, Psychology
23.	Universitas Islam, Jakarta Jl. Prof. M. Yamin SH No. 57, Jakarta	Private/ 1951/464	SM: Economics† S: Economics, Education, Law
24.	Universitas Islam, Sultan Agung Jl. Kapten P. Tendan No. 11 Semarang, Central Java	Private/ 1962/627	SM: Civil Engr., Economics,* Law,* Medicine S: Economics
25.	Universitas Islam, Sumatra Utara Jl. Singamangaraja Teladan, Medan, North Sumatra	Private/ 1952/2,912	SM: Agr., Econ.,* Education,* Law,* Med., Soc. Sci. S: Econ., Education, Law, Lang. & Humanities, Teacher Trng.-Social Sciences

26.	Universitas Islam, Syekh-Yusuf; Jl. Raya Taman Sari No. 56, Jakarta	Private/ 1964/320	S: Law, Social Sciences
27.	Universitas Jakarta Jl. Kenari II/15, Salemba, Jakarta	Private/ 1965/592	SM: Public Admin.* S: Arch., Law, Public Admin.
28.	Universitas Jambi	[See Appendix B.]	
29.	Universitas Janabadra Jl. KHA Dahlan No. 1, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1959/241	SM: Civil Engr., Econ.,* Law* S: Econ., Law
30.	Universitas Jayabaya Jl. Salemba 12, Jakarta	Private/ 1958/1,265	SM: Mechan. Engr. S: Econ.,† Law,† Social Sciences†
31.	Universitas Jember	[See Appendix B.]	
32.	Universitas Katholik Atmajaya Demangan Baru Kotak Pos 86, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1965/876	SM: Econ., Civil Engr., Chemical Engr., Law
33.	Universitas Katholik Indonesia Atmajaya; Jl. Jend. Sudirman 29 A, Jakarta	Private/ 1960/876	SM: Econ.,† Education,† Soc. Sci.† S: Econ., Education, Law, Med., Mechan. Engr., Social Sciences*
34.	Universitas Katholik Parahyangan Jl. Merdeka 32, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1958/3,870	S: Arch.,† Civil Engr.,† Econ.,† Law,† Soc. Sci.†
35.	Universitas Krisnadwipayana Jl. Tegal 10, Jakarta	Private/ 1952/1,192	S: Civil Engr., Econ.,† Law,† Mechan. Engr., Public Admin.†
36.	Universitas Kristen Indonesia Jl. Diponegoro 86, Jakarta	Private/ 1953/1,701	SM: Law† S: Arch., Civil Engr., Econ.,* Education,* Elec. Engr., Law,* Languages, Med., Mechan. Engr.
37.	Universitas Kristen Indonesia-Tomohon; Jl. Kakaskasem, Tomohon, North Sulawesi	Private/ 1964/410	SM: Biology, Education, Psychology, Religion
38.	Universitas Kristen Indonesia-Paupus; Jl. Cendrawasih, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1960/103	SM: Civil Engr.
39.	Universitas Kristen Java Timur Jl. Semeru 42, Malang, East Java	Private/ 1965/21	SM: Languages

40.	Universitas Kristen Jaya Jl. Gunung Sahari No. 90A, Jakarta	Private/ 1967/293	S: Econ., Electrical Engr., Medicine
41.	Universitas Kristen Maranatha Jl. Cihampelas 169, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1965/579	S: Civil Engr., Electrical Engr., Languages, Med., Psychology
42.	Universitas Kristen "Petra" Jl. Kalianyar 37-41, Surabaya, East Java	Private/ 1961/785	SM: Architecture, Civil Engr.,* Languages*
43.	Universitas Kristen "Santo Paulus"; Jl. Keb. Jeruk 17/1 A, Jakarta	Private/ 1957/73	S: Languages
44.	Universitas Lambung Mangkurat	[See Appendix B.]	
45.	Universitas Lampung	[See Appendix B.]	
46.	Universitas Mahajaya Jl. Bandung 13, Jakarta	Private/ 1964/NA	S: Mechanical Engineering
47.	Universitas Marhaen Jl. Sumba No. 30, Denpasar, Bali	Private/ 1963/193	S: Law, Public Administration
48.	Universitas Mataram	[See Appendix B.]	
49.	Universitas Merdeka, Pasuruan Pasuruan, East Java	Private/ 1973/NA	SM: Economics, Law
50.	Universitas Merdeka, Ponorogo Ponorogo, East Java	Private/ 1976/NA	SM: Law
51.	Universitas Merdeka Pusat Jl. Raya Besar Ijen 90-92, Malang, East Java	Private/ 1964/369	SM: Civil Engr., Econ.,* Law,* Social Sciences* S: Econ., Law, Social Sciences
52.	Universitas Merdeka, Surabaya Jl. Kalimantan 11, Surabaya, East Java	Private/ 1969/NA	S: Architecture, Economics, Law
53.	Universitas Methodist Indonesia; Jl. Hang Tuah 8, Medan, North Sumatra	Private/ 1965/388	SM: Medicine S: Languages
54.	Universitas Muhammadiyah, Balukumba; Jl. Aziz No. 9, Balukumba, Sulawesi	Private/ 1974/189	SM: Education
55.	Universitas Muhammadiyah, Barru; Jl. Pada Elo-Tanete, Barru, Sulawesi	Private/ 1974/112	SM: Education
56.	Universitas Muhammadiyah, Bone; Jl. Lasinrang 19, Watapone, Bone, Sulawesi	Private/ 1973/NA	SM: Education

57. Universitas Muhammadiyah, Enrekang; Jl. Jend. Sudirman, Enrekang, Sulawesi	Private/ 1973/140	SM: Education
58. Universitas Muhammadiyah, Jakarta; Jl. Limau I dan III, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta	Private/ 1955/1,012	SM: Law,† Social Science† S: Chem. Engr., Civil Engr., Econ., Elec. Engr., Law, Soc. Sciences
59. Universitas Muhammadiyah, Magalang; Jl. Tidar No. 21, Magalang, Central Java	Private/ 1964/132	SM: Econ., Education, Law, Teacher Trng. in Social Sciences
60. Universitas Muhammadiyah, Malang; Jl. Bandung No. 1, Malang, East Java	Private/ 1962/176	SM: Social Sciences, Teacher Training
61. Universitas Muhammadiyah, Pare-Pare; Jl. Muhammadiyah No. 5, Pare-Pare, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1973/60	SM: Education
62. Universitas Muhammadiyah, SIDRAP; Jl. Rumah Sakit 6, Sidenreng Rapang, Sulawesi	Private/ NA/228	SM: Education
63. Universitas Muhammadiyah, Sumatra Utara; Jl. Gedung Arca 53, Medan, North Sumatra	Private/ NA/224	SM: Agriculture, Education, Social Sciences
64. Universitas Muhammadiyah, Ujung Pandang; Jl. Ranggeng No. 7, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1963/928	SM: Public Administration S: Education
65. Universitas Mulawarman	[See Appendix B.]	
66. Universitas Muslim Indonesia Jl. Kakatua 26, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1962/749	SM: Law
67. Universitas Nasional Indonesia Jl. Merdeka Km 3, Pematang Siantar, N. Sumatra	Private/ 1957/101	SM: Law
68. Universitas Nasional Jl. Kalileo 17-19, Jakarta	Private/ 1949/900	S: Biology,* Econ., Lang.,* Math,* Physics,* Social Sciences*
69. Universitas Nusa Cendana	[See Appendix B.]	
70. Universitas Islam Nusantara Jl. Terusan Halimun 37, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1959/726	SM: Economics,* Law*

71.	Universitas Nusantara, Jakarta; Jl. Menteng Raya 18, Jakarta	Private/ 1965/145	S: Economics, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Social Sciences
72.	Universitas Padjajaran	[See Appendix B.]	
73.	Universitas Palangka Raya	[See Appendix B.]	
74.	Universitas Panca Sila Jl. Borobudur No. 7, Jakarta	Private/ 1962/1,128	SM: Economics,* Law,† Social Sci.* S: Civil Engr., Econ., Law, Mechan. Engr., Phannacy
75.	Universitas Pasundan Jl. Lengkong Besar 68, Bandung, West Java	Private/ 1960/323	SM: Food Sci., Law,* Public Admin.* S: Law, Pub. Admin.
76.	Universitas Pasundan, Sukabumi; Jl. Pasundan 85, Sukabumi, West Java	Private/ 1960/132	SM: Law
77.	Universitas Pattimura	[See Appendix B.]	
78.	Universitas Pembangunan Panca-Budi; Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto, Medan, North Sumatra	Private/ 1961/200	SM: Economics, Religion
79.	Universitas Prof. Dr. Moestopo Jl. Hanglekir I, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta	Private/ 1961/786	SM: Econ.,* Public Admin.* S: Economics, Dentistry,† Journalism, Public Admin.
80.	Universitas Proklamasi Jl. Dagen 16, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1964/323	SM: Econ.,* Geology, Law,* Metallurgy, Public Admin.*
81.	Universitas Riau	[See Appendix B.]	
82.	Universitas Sam Ratulangi	[See Appendix B.]	
83.	Universitas Sarjana Wiyata Taman Siswa Yogyakarta; Jl. Taman Siswa No. 33, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1955/154	SM: Education, Geography, Languages, Law, Teacher Training
84.	Universitas Semarak Bengkulu Jl. Letjen Suprapto No. 1, Bengkulu, South Sumatra	Private/ 1955/563	S: Economics, Law
85.	Universitas Semarak Bengkulu, Curup; Curup, South Sumatra	Private/ 1965/293	SM: Teacher Training
86.	Universitas 17 Agustus 1945, Cirebon; Jl. Siliwangi 41, Cirebon, West Java	Private/ 1962/314	SM: Law, Public Administration

87.	Universitas 17 Agustus 1945, Jakarta; Jl. Teuku Cik Ditro 46, Jakarta	Private/ 1952/1,537	S: Civil Engr., Education,† Law,† Pharmacy, Public Admin.†
88.	Universitas 17 Agustus 1945, Samarinda; Jl. Ks Tubun 3/60, Samarinda, Kalimantan	Private/ 1965/146	SM: Law
89.	Universitas 17 Agustus 1945, Semarang; Jl. Veteran Dalam 9, Semarang, Central Java	Private/ 1963/713	SM: Civil Engr., Economics, Law, Public Admin.
90.	Universitas 17 Agustus 1945, Singkawang; Jl. Kuala 60, Singkawang, Kalimantan	Private/ 1965/NA	S: Law
91.	Universitas 17 Agustus 1945, Surabaya; Jl. Kapuas 21, Surabaya, East Java	Private/ 1963/379	SM: Econ., Law S: Public Administration*
92.	Universitas Simalungun Jl. Merdeka 232, Pematang Siantar, N. Sumatra	Private/ 1966/537	SM: Agriculture, Economics, Law
93.	Universitas Sriwijaya	[See Appendix B.]	
94.	Universitas Sumatra Utara	[See Appendix B.]	
95.	Universitas Surabaya Jl. Ngagel Jaya Selatan 169, Surabaya, East Java	Private/ 1966/397	SM: Economics, Pharmacy S: Law
96.	Universitas Surakarta 11 Maret	[See Appendix B.]	
97.	Universitas Swasdaya Gunung Jati; Jl. Cipto Mangunkusumo I, Cirebon, West Java	Private/ 1960/156	SM: Economics, Law
98.	Universitas Syiah Kuala	[See Appendix B.]	
99.	Universitas Tanjung Pura	[See Appendix B.]	
100.	Universitas Tarumanegara Jl. Jend. S. Parman, Grogol, Jakarta	Private/ 1959/1,874	SM: Economics,* Law† S: Architecture, Econ., Law, Med.
101.	Universitas Trisakti Jl. Kyai Tapa, Grogol, Jakarta (Name used until 1966: Universitas Res Publica)	Private/ 1960/6,200	SM: Architecture,* Econ.,* Fine Arts S: Arch., Civil Engr.,† Dentistry,† Econ., Elec. Engr.,† Law,† Mechan. Engr., Medicine
102.	Universitas 23 Januari 42 Gorontalo, North Sulawesi	Private/ 1973/57	SM: Econ., Law, Public Admin.
103.	Universitas Udayana	[See Appendix B.]	

104.	Universitas Veteran Jl. Gunung Bawa-Kameng No. 72, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi	Private/ 1960/584	SM: Econ., Soc. Sci., Teacher Trng. in Soc. Sci.*
105.	Universitas Widya Mandala, Madiun; Jl. Manggis Taman Madiun, Kotak Pos 16, Madiun, East Java	Private/ 1960/195	SM: Education,* Teacher Training*
106.	Universitas Widya Mandala, Surabaya; Jl. Dinyoy No. 42, Surabaya, East Java	Private/ 1960/1,882	SM: Econ., Educa- tion,* Pharm., Teacher Trng.*
107.	Universitas Yogyakarta Jl. Langenarjan Kulan No. 65a, Yogyakarta	Private/ 1968/110	SM: Architecture, Economics, Law

Appendix B

Public Universities and Institutes Under The Ministry of Education and Culture

The 40 public universities and institutes under the Ministry of Education and Culture are listed and described in this Appendix. Part I includes the universities, while Part II includes the teacher training institutes and the technical and agricultural institutes.

The following information should be kept in mind by the reader: (1) The Date of Founding is the date the Ministry of Education and Culture recognized the institution with its present name and, in some cases, is not necessarily the date operations began. (2) Enrollment figures are from *Statistik Perguruan Tinggi Negeri* (Office of Research, Educational Development and Culture, 1977). (3) The categorization of faculties (A, B, C) and institutions (first, second, third) is from *Gambaran Keadaan Pendidikan Tinggi Indonesia* (Office of the Directorate General of Higher Education, 1976) and from unpublished reports (1977) from that same office. It is important to note that the entire institution's ranking of "first, second, or third" by the Indonesian government is stated under "General Description" in the institutions listed below. The faculty categories of "A, B, or C" are given with the list of faculties of each institution. (4) "NA" indicates that data were not available.

Part I. Universities

1. Universitas Andalas (UNAND; Andalas University)

   Address: Jl. Jati 77, Padang, West Sumatra.

   Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1956/3,073.

   Faculties: 8; category B: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Economics, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy; category C: Biology, Chemistry.

   General Description: Nearly all students from W. Sumatra. In 1975, accepted 52% of applicants. Placed in second category in 1977.

2. Universitas Airlangga (UNAIR; Airlangga University)

   Address: Jl. Raya Soetomo 61, Surabaya, East Java.

   Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1954/4,171.

   Faculties: 7; category A: Dentistry, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy; category B: Economics; category C: Social Sciences, Veterinary Med.

   Graduate Programs: Law and Medicine.

General Description: Students primarily from E. Java and eastern Indonesia. In 1975, accepted 9% of applicants. Placed in first category in 1977.

3. Universitas Brawijaya (UNBRA, UNBRAW; Brawijaya University)

Address: Jl. Mayor Jendral Hamyono, Malang, East Java.

Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1963/4,569.

Faculties: 7; category B: Agriculture, Economics, Law, Medicine; category C: Animal Husbandry & Forestry, Hydrology, Public Administration.

General Description: Nearly all students from East Java. In 1975, accepted 42% of applicants. Placed in second category in 1977.

4. Universitas Cendrawasih (UNCEN; Cendrawasih University; previous name, Universitas Tjendrawasih)

Address: Jayapura, Irian Jaya.

Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1974): Public/1963/559.

Faculties: 5; category C: Agriculture, Education, Law, Public Administration, Teacher Training.

General Description: Students from Irian Jaya. In 1974, accepted 89% of applicants. Most faculties offer only the *sarjana muda* degree. Placed in third category in 1977.

5. Universitas Diponegoro (UNDIP; Diponegoro University)

Address: Jl. Undip, Pleburang, Semarang, Central Java.

Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1960/5,871.

Faculties: 9; category B: Chemical Engr., Civil Engr., Economics, Law, Mathematics, Medicine, Social Sciences; category C: Animal Husbandry & Fishery, Languages & Humanities.

General Description: Most students from Central Java. In 1976, accepted 20% of applicants. Placed in second category in 1977.

6. Universitas Gadjah Mada (GAMA, UGM; Gadjah Mada University; new spelling, Gajah Mada)

Address: Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta.

Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1949/14,313; foreign students (1976), 62.

Faculties: 26; category A: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Architecture, Chemistry, Chemical Engr., Civil Engr., Dentistry, Economics, Forestry, Geography, Languages & Humanities, Law, Mathematics, Medicine, Pharmacy, Philosophy, Physics, Social Sciences; category B: Agricultural Tech., Biology, Electrical Engr., Mechanical Engr., Psychology, Veterinary Med.; category C: Earth Science, Geodetic Engineering.

Graduate Programs: Agriculture, Economics, Law, Medicine, Social Studies.

General Description: Students recruited from throughout Indonesia. In 1975, accepted 15% of applicants. Placed in first category in 1977.

7. Universitas Hasanuddin (UNHAS; Hasanuddin University)

Address: Jl. Mesjid Raya, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi.

Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1956/6,090.

Faculties: 18; category A: Economics, Social Sciences; category B: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Civil Engr., Languages & Humanities, Law, Mechanical

Engr., Medicine, Pharmacy; category C: Architecture, Biology, Chemistry, Dentistry, Electrical Engr., Mathematics, Naval Technology, Physics.

General Description: Students recruited from Sulawesi and eastern Indonesia. In 1975, accepted 87% of all applicants. Placed in second category in 1977.

8. Universitas Indonesia (UI; University of Indonesia)

Address: Jl. Salemba 4, Jakarta.

Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (197-): Public/19504,611; foreign students (1976), 62.

Faculties: 19; category A: Economics, Language & Humanities, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, Psychology, Social Sciences; category B: Agriculture, Architecture, Biology, Chemistry, Dentistry, Mathematics, Pharmacy, Philosophy, Physics; category C: Civil Engr., Electrical Engr., Metallurgy.

Graduate Programs: Languages & Humanities, Law, Social Sciences.

General Description: Students recruited from throughout Indonesia; percentage accepted not available. Placed in first category in 1977.

9. Universitas Jambi (UNJAM; Jambi University; previous name, Universitas Djambi)

Address: Jl. Merdeka 16, Telanaipura, Jambi, South Sumatra.

Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1963/388.

Faculties: 4; category C: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Economics, Law.

General Description: Most students (1976) in first degree program (*sarjana muda*). Students recruited within region. In 1975, accepted 74% of applicants. Placed in third category in 1977.

10. Universitas Jember (UNEJ; University of Jember)

Address: Jl. Mohid Saruji No. 120, Jember, East Java.

Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1963/2,635.

Faculties: 6; category B: Law; category C: Agriculture, Economics, Education, Languages & Humanities, Social Sciences.

General Description: Students recruited from East Java. In 1975, accepted 74% of applicants. Placed in third category in 1977.

11. Universitas Jendral Sudirman (UNSOED, UNSUD; General Sudirman University)

Address: Jl. Pengadilan 1, Purwokerto, West Central Java.

Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1963/1,253

Faculties: 4; category B: Biology; category C: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Economics.

General Description: Students recruited from region. In 1975, accepted 70% of applicants. Placed in third category in 1977.

12. Universitas Lambung Mangkurat (UNLAM; Lambung Mangkurat University)

Address: Jl. Lambung Mangkurat 3, Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan.

Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1960/1,670.

Faculties: 8; category B: Economics, Law; category C: Agriculture, Education, Fishery, Forestry, Social Sciences, Teacher Training.

General Description: Students recruited from region. In 1975, accepted 85% of applicants. Placed in third category in 1977.

13. Universitas Lampung (UNILA; Lampung University)

Address: Jl. Hasanuddin 34, Telukbetung, South Sumatra.

Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1965/1,111.

Faculties: 5; category C: Agriculture, Economics, Education, Law, Teacher Training.

General Description: Students recruited from region. In 1975, accepted 80% of applicants. Placed in third category in 1977.

14. Universitas Mataram (UNRAM; Mataram University)

Address: Taman Mayura, Cakranegara, Ampenan, Lombok.

Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1962/636.

Faculties: 4; category C: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Economics, Law.

General Description: Students recruited from region. In 1975, accepted 92% of applicants. Placed in third category in 1977.

15. Universitas Mulawarman (UNMUL; Mulawarman University)

Address: Jl. Pelabuhan 7, Samarinda, East Kalimantan.

Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1962/748.

Faculties: 4; category C: Agriculture, Economics, Forestry, Social Sciences.

General Description: Most students in first degree program *(sarjana muda)*. Students recruited within region. In 1975, accepted 72% of applicants. Placed in third category in 1977.

16. Universitas Sumatra Utara (USU; University of North Sumatra)

Address: Jl. Universitas 22, Medan, North Sumatra.

Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1952/6,896.

Faculties: 14; category B: Agriculture, Chemistry, Civil Engr., Dentistry, Economics, Law, Mathematics, Mechanical Engr., Medicine, Pharmacy, Physics; category C: Electrical Eng.., Industrial Engr., Languages & Humanities.

General Description: Nearly all students from North Sumatra. In 1975, accepted 28% of applicants. Placed in second category in 1977.

17. Universitas Nusa Cendana (NUSACEND; Nusa Cendana University; previous name, Nusatjendana)

Address: Naikoten, Kupang, Timor.

Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1962/1,759.

Faculties: 4; category C: Agriculture, Education, Law, Teacher Training.

General Description: Students recruited within region. In 1975, accepted 100% of applicants. Placed in third category in 1977.

18. Universitas Padjajaran (UNPAD; Padjajaran University)

Address: Jl. Dipati Ukur 37, Bandung, West Java.

Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1957/8,107.

Faculties: 17; category A: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dentistry, Medicine; category B: Biology, Chemistry, Economics, Geology, Languages & Humanities, Law, Mathematics, Pharmacy, Philosophy, Psychology, Social Sciences, Statistics; category C: Journalism.

Graduate Programs: Agriculture, Economics, Law, Medicine.

General Description: Students recruited from West Java and throughout Java/Indonesia. In 1975, accepted 83% of all applicants. Placed in second category in 1977.

19. Universitas Palangka Raya (UNPAR; Palangka Raya University)
Address: Kompleks Pelajar, Palangkaraya, Central Kalimantan.
Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1963/664.
Faculties: 2; category C: Economics, Teacher Training.
General Description: All students (1975) in first degree program (*sarjana muda*). Students recruited within region. In 1975, accepted 71% of applicants. Placed in third category in 1977.

20. Universitas Pattimura (UNPATTI; Pattimura University)
Address: Jl. Taman Makmur No. 96, Ambon.
Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1962/1,330.
Faculties: 7; category C: Agriculture, Economics, Education, Law, Naval Technology, Social Sciences, Teacher Training.
General Description: Students recruited from region. In 1975, accepted 100% of applicants. Placed in third category in 1977.

21. Universitas Riau (UNRI; Riau University)
Address: Kompleks Universitas, Pakanbaru, South Sumatra.
Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1962/1,116.
Faculties: 8; category C: Chemistry, Economics, Education, Fishery, Mathematics, Physics, Social Sciences, Teacher Training.
General Description: Students recruited from region. In 1975, accepted 100% of applicants. Placed in third category in 1977.

22. Universitas Sam Ratulangi (UNSRAT; Sam Ratulangi University)
Address: Jl. Walter Monginsidi, Menado, North Sulawesi.
Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1961/2,805.
Faculties: 9; category B: Economics, Medicine; category C: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Civil Engr., Fishery, Languages & Humanities, Law, Social Sciences.
General Description: Nearly all students from north and central Sulawesi. In 1975, accepted 87% of applicants. Placed in third category in 1977.

23. Universitas Sriwijaya (UNSRI; Sriwijaya University)
Address: Jl. Bukit Besar, Palembang, South Sumatra.
Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1960/3,506.
Faculties: 8; category B: Economics; category C: Agriculture, Civil Engr., Education, Law, Medicine, Mining, Teacher Training.
General Description: Students recruited from region. In 1975, accepted 73% of applicants. Placed in third category in 1977.

24. Universitas Surakarta 11 Maret (UNSEMAR; University of Surakarta, 11 March)
Address: Jl. Jendral Urip Sumohardjo 112, Surakarta, Central Java.
Control/Date Founded/Enrollment: Public/1977/NA (First class enrolled in 1978.)

Faculties: 10; category B: Education, Teacher Trng.; category C: Agriculture, Civil Engr., Economics, Fine Arts, Languages & Humanities, Law, Medicine, Social Sciences.

General Description: New institution formed in 1977 by combining IKIP Surakarta, a national institution, and several private institutions. Placed in third category in 1977.

25. Universitas Syiah Kuala (UNSYIAH; Syiah Kuala University)

Address: Kompleks Darusalam, Banda Aceh, North Sumatra.

Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1961/2,459.

Faculties: 7; category B: Economics; category C: Agriculture, Civil Engr., Education, Law, Teacher Training, Veterinary Med.

General Description: Students recruited from region. In 1975, accepted 90% of applicants. Placed in second category in 1977.

26. Universitas Tanjungpura (UNTAN; Tanjung Pura University)

Address: Jl. Tanjungpura 17, Pontianak, West Kalimantan.

Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1963/1,860.

Faculties: 8; category B: Law; category C: Agriculture, Civil Engr., Economics, Education, Electrical Engr., Social Studies, Teacher Trng.

General Description: Students recruited from region. In 1975, accepted 99% of applicants. Placed in third category in 1977.

27. Universitas Udayana (UNUD; Udayana University)

Address: Sanglah, Denpasar, Bali.

Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1962/3,107.

Faculties: 9; category B: Agriculture, Medicine, Veterinary Med.; category C: Architecture, Economics, Education, Languages & Humanities, Law, Teacher Training.

General Description: Students recruited from region. In 1975, accepted 64% of applicants. Placed in second category in 1977.

Part II. Institutes

Each of the institutes in this section of Appendix B is an Institute of Teacher Training & Education (Institut Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan/IKIP), with the exception of the last three, the complete names of which have been translated.

1. Institut Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Bandung (I.K.I.P., Bandung, or IKIP, BDG)

Address: Jl. Dr. Setiabudi Km 8, Bandung, West Java.

Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1964 (former faculty within Padjajaran Univ.)/4,471.

Faculties: 5; category A: Education, Teacher Trng. in Exact Sciences, Teacher Trng. in Social Sciences; category B: Teacher Trng. in Language/Arts, Teacher Trng. in Technology.

Graduate Program: Education.

General Description: Students recruited from West Java. In 1975, accepted 65% of applicants. Placed in first category in 1977.

2. Institut Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Jakarta (I.K.I.P., Jakarta, or IKIP, JKT)

   Address: Rawamangun, Jakarta.

   Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1964 (former faculty within Univ. of Indonesia)/1,756.

   Faculties: 5; category A: Education, Teacher Trng. in Language/Arts, Teacher Trng. in Social Sciences; category B: Teacher Trng. in Exact Sciences, Teacher Trng. in Technology.

   Graduate Program: Education.

   General Description: Students recruited from Jakarta. In 1974, accepted 86% of applicants. Placed in first category in 1977.

3. Institut Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Malang (I.K.I.P., Malang)

   Address: Jl. Semarang 5, Malang, East Java.

   Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1964/2,092.

   Faculties: 5; category A: Education, Teacher Trng. in Exact Sciences, Teacher Trng. in Language/Arts; category B: Teacher Trng. in Social Sciences; category C: Teacher Trng. in Technology.

   Graduate Program: Education.

   General Description: Students recruited from East Java. In 1975, accepted 46% of applicants. Placed in first category in 1977.

4. Institut Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Menado (I.K.I.P., Menado)

   Address: Kompleks IKIP Kleak, Menado.

   Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1964 (former faculty within Sam Ratulangi Univ.)/1,630.

   Faculties: 5; category B: Teacher Trng. in Exact Sciences, Teacher Trng. in Social Sciences; category C: Education, Teacher Trng. in Language/Arts, Teacher Trng. in Technology.

   General Description: Students recruited within region. In 1975, accepted 88% of applicants. Placed in third category in 1977.

5. Institut Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Medan (I.K.I.P., Medan)

   Address: Jl. Merbau 38, Medan, North Sumatra.

   Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1964 (former faculty within Univ. of North Sumatra)/3,289.

   Faculties: 5; category B: Education, Teacher Trng. in Exact Sciences, Teacher Trng. in Language/Arts, Teacher Trng. in Social Sciences; category C: Teacher Trng. in Technology.

   General Description: Students recruited within region. In 1975, accepted 87% of applicants. Placed in third category in 1977.

6. Institut Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Padang (I.K.I.P., Padang)

   Address: Air Tawar, Padang, West Sumatra.

   Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1964 (former faculty within Andalas Univ.)/1,549.

   Faculties: 5; category A: Teacher Trng. in Language/Arts, Teacher Trng. in Technology; category B: Education, Teacher Trng. in Exact Sciences, Teacher Trng. in Social Sciences.

General Description: Students recruited from within region. In 1975, accepted 70% of applicants. Placed in second category in 1977.

7. Institut Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Semarang (I.K.I.P., Semarang, or IKIP, SEMR)

   Address: Taman Soepeno, Semarang, Central Java.

   Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1964 (former faculty within Diponegoro Univ.)/2,065.

   Faculties: 5; category B: Education, Teacher Trng. in Exact Sciences, Teacher Trng. in Social Sciences; category C: Teacher Trng. in Language/Arts, Teacher Trng. in Technology.

   General Description: Students recruited within region. In 1975, accepted 57% of applicants. Placed in second category in 1977.

8. Institut Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Surabaya (I.K.I.P., Surabaya, or IKIP, SURB)

   Address: Jl. Kayoon 72/74, Surabaya, East Java.

   Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1964/3,366.

   Faculties: 5; category A: Teacher Trng. in Exact Sciences; category B: Education, Teacher Trng. in Social Sciences; category C: Teacher Trng. in Language/Arts, Teacher Trng. in Technology.

   General Description: Students recruited within region. In 1975, accepted 62% of applicants. Placed in second category in 1977.

9. Institut Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Ujung Pandang (I.K.I.P., Ujung Pandang; previous name, IKIP, Makassar)

   Address: Jl. Syarif Al Qodri, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi.

   Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1964 (former faculty within Hasanuddin University)/3,045.

   Faculties: 5; category B: Education, Teacher Trng. in Social Sciences; category C: Teacher Trng. in Exact Sciences, Teacher Trng. in Language/Arts, Teacher Trng. in Technology.

   General Description: Students recruited within region. In 1975, accepted 93% of applicants. Placed in second category in 1977.

10. Institut Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Yogyakarta (I.K.I.P., Yogyakarta)

    Address: Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta.

    Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1964 (former faculty within Gadjah Mada Univ.)/4,414.

    Faculties: 5; category A: Teacher Trng. in Exact Sciences, Teacher Trng. in Technology; category B: Education, Teacher Trng. in Language/Arts, Teacher Trng. in Social Sciences.

    Graduate Program: Education.

    General Description: Students recruited from Central Java. In 1975, accepted 39% of applicants. Placed in first category in 1977.

11. Institut Pertanian Bogor (I.P.B.; Bogor Institute of Agriculture or Institute of Agriculture, Bogor)

    Address: Jl. Otto Iskandardinata, Bogor, West Java.

Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1963/974; foreign students (1976), estimated 20.

Faculties: 6; category A: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fishery, Forestry, Veterinary Med.; category B: Agricultural Tech. & Food Science.

Graduate Programs: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Agricultural Tech. & Food Science, Fishery.

General Description: Students recruited from throughout Indonesia. In 1975, accepted 3% of applicants. Placed in first category in 1977.

12. Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB; Bandung Institute of Technology or Institute of Technology, Bandung)

Address: Jl. Ganesha 10, Bandung, West Java.

Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1959/6,866; foreign students (1976), estimated 50.

Faculties: 21; category A: Architecture, Astronomy, Biology, Chemical Engr., Chemistry, Civil Engr., Electrical Engr., Engr. Physics, Fine Arts, Geodetic Engr., Geology, Industrial Engr., Mathematics, Mechanical Engr., Metallurgy, Mining, Petroleum Engr., Pharmacy, Physics, Regional & Urban Planning, Safety Engr.

Graduate Programs: Sciences, Technology (engineering fields).

General Description: Students recruited from throughout Indonesia. In 1975, accepted 16% of applicants. Placed in first category in 1977.

13. Institut Teknologi Surabaya (ITS; Surabaya Institute of Technology or Institute of Technology, Surabaya)

Address: Jl. Kaliasin 84, Surabaya, East Java.

Control/Date Founded/Enrollment (1975): Public/1960/3,250.

Faculties: 8; category B: Architecture, Chemical Engr., Civil Engr., Electrical Engr., Mathematics, Mechanical Engr., Naval Technology, Physics.

General Description: Most students recruited from East Java. In 1975, accepted 21% of applicants. Placed in second category in 1977.

Glossary

A list of the subject matter offered and the names of the faculties at the public institutions of higher education, along with translations, is given in Chapter Seven.

bahasa dan budaya	language and culture stream.
Bahasa Indonesia	Indonesian language.
baik	good.
berhasil	successful.
biasa	regular.
bulan	month.
buruk	very bad, failure.
cukup	satisfactory or "enough."
delapan	eight.
dengan sangat memuaskan	with high satisfaction.
diakui	"recognized" (category of faculties of private higher education institutions).
disamakan	"equalized" (category of faculties of private higher education institutions).
Doctoranda (Dra.)	title given to female *sarjana* degree-holder.
Doctorandus (Drs.)	title given to male *sarjana* degree-holder.
Dokter Hewan (Drh.)	veterinarian.
Dokter Gigi (Drg.)	dentist.
Dokter Medikal	medical doctor.
Doktor (DR)	graduate degree awarded by faculty senate.
dosen	faculty member.
dua	two.
empat	four.
enam	six.
gagal	failed.
gelar	degree.
ijazah	diploma.
ilmu	science.
ilmu pasti	mathematics.

ilmu pengetahuan alam	physical sciences stream.
ilmu pengetahuan sosial	social sciences stream.
insinyur (Ir.)	engineer.
Institut Agama Islam Negeri	National Islamic Institute.
Institut Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan (IKIP)	Institute of Teacher Training and Education.
istimewa	excellent.
judicium	faculty panel that determines if a student passes semester and level.
jurusan	academic stream or field.
keterangan	information.
KOPERTI	abbreviation for Regional Coordinator of Higher Education.
kurang	less than.
lima	five.
lulus	pass.
lulus bersyarat	conditional pass.
Magister Sains	Master of Science.
memuaskan	satisfactory.
negeri	national, state.
Panca Sila	"Five Principles" (basis of constitution).
pas/pal	abbreviation for math/science stream.
pendidikan pasca sarjana	post-*sarjana* program or graduate education.
perguruan tinggi	higher education.
persiapan	preparatory or introductory level.
predikat	written assessment.
ragu-ragu	doubtful.
sangat baik	very good.
sarjana (old spelling: *sardjana)*	second higher education degree; shortened term for *sarjana lengkap* (literally, "completed scholar").
sarjana hukum (S.H.)	*sarjana* degree in law.
sarjana muda	first higher education degree (literally, "young scholar").
satu	one.
sedang	fair.
sekolah dasar	primary school.
sekolah kependidikan ketrampilan atas (SKKA)	home economics senior secondary school.

sekolah kependidikan ketrampilan putri (SKKP)	home economics junior secondary school.
sekolah menengah atas (SMA)	academic senior secondary school.
sekolah menengah ekonomi pertama (SMEP)	commercial junior secondary school.
sekolah menengah pertama (SMP)	academic junior secondary school.
sekolah pendidikan guru (SPG)	teacher training school (senior secondary level).
sekolah teknik (ST)	technical junior secondary school.
sekolah teknik menengah (STM)	technical senior secondary school.
sekolah tinggi	advanced school (postsecondary level).
sembilan	nine.
sepuluh	ten.
SKALU	abbreviation for entrance exam of the Coordinating Secretariat for Five Universities.
skripsi	thesis.
surat tanda tamat belajar	secondary school diploma.
swasta	private.
terdaftar	"listed" (category of faculties of private higher education institutions).
testimonium	proof by oral examination.
tidak lulus	no pass.
tiga	three.
tingkat	level or grade.
tujuh	seven.
umum	public.

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